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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	3
COMMITTEES	5
STAFF OF DEPARTMENT	6
ACTS AND BYELAWS	9
STATISTICAL SUMMARY	10
SECTION I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.	
TOPOGRAPHICAL	11
CLIMATE	11
INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS	12
WATER SUPPLY	12
SECTION II. VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.	
MARRIAGES	15
BIRTHS	15
DEATHS	16
MATERNAL MORTALITY	19
INFANT MORTALITY	19
SECTION III. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.	
GENERAL INCIDENCE	22
IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA	23
" " WHOOPING COUGH	23
" " POLIOMYELITIS	23
TUBERCULOSIS	23
SCABIES	23
DISINFECTION	23
SECTION IV. SANITARY SERVICES.	
INTRODUCTION	25
HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.	
INSPECTION OF DISTRICT	25
HOUSES DEMOLISHED	25
CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES	27
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT	28
NEW HOUSES	29
GENERAL SANITARY WORK.	
SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT	31
SMOKE ABATEMENT	32
DISINFESTATION	35
CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.	
FOOD SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS	35
MILK DISTRIBUTION	39
MILK AND DISEASE	42
ICE CREAM	43
SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES	43
MEAT AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES	44
HORSEFLESH	44
MEAT AND DISEASE STATISTICS AND ANALYSES	44
INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS	48

	<i>Page</i>
INSPECTION OF FACTORIES	49
COMMON LODGING HOUSES	52
CARAVANS	52
RAG FLOCK ACTS	52
PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	52
RAT DESTRUCTION	53

SECTION V. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

GENERAL STATISTICS	54
SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.	
ROUTINE INSPECTIONS	54
FINDINGS AT INSPECTION	55
CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS	56
SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT.	
SCHOOL CLINICS	59
TREATMENT OF DEFECTS	57
WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES	62
ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT	62
SPECIAL PROVISIONS.	
OPEN AIR SCHOOL	62
SPECIAL SCHOOL—CEREBRAL PALSY UNIT	63
INSTITUTIONAL CARE	65
SPEECH THERAPY	65
MILK AND MEALS.	
PROVISION OF MILK	65
PROVISION OF SCHOOL MEALS	65
SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.	
REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER	66
PHYSICAL EDUCATION.	
REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION ORGANISER	68

SECTION VI. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES	71
MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES	72
ANTE-NATAL CARE	72
PREMATURE BIRTHS	73
INFANT WELFARE CLINICS	74
TEST FEEDING	74
HEALTH VISITING	76
HOME NURSING	76
NURSERIES	77
ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN	78
CHILD LIFE PROTECTION	78
ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS	78
DENTAL TREATMENT FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN	80

SECTION VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH EDUCATION	81
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47	81
VISITORS TO THE DEPARTMENT	81
STAFF CHANGES AND ACTIVITIES	81
AMBULANCE SERVICE	81
MASS RADIOGRAPHY	82

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
THE GUILDHALL, CAMBRIDGE.

October, 1957.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Cambridge.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The services of my department were improved and extended in a number of ways during 1956. Some of these alterations are described in the figures and text of this report but I have selected a few for brief mention here .

Arrangements for home visiting in cases of Tuberculosis were improved and extended to include the investigation of possible contacts living in the neighbourhood of an infected person, and not merely the contacts living in the same house. Better liaison was also arranged between the city health visitors and the Chest Clinic.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis was introduced towards the end of the year. It was limited to children of certain ages and was the responsibility of the County Council. My department acted, within the city, as the agent of the County Medical Officer, giving immunisation to county and city children impartially. This matter will receive fuller treatment in my report for next year.

A new Food and Drugs Act came into force during the year and the Food Hygiene Regulations, made under this Act, also came into operation. The Act and Regulations have increased the duties of public health departments but have given greater powers to enforce the hygienic treatment of food. Another Order specified Cambridge (amongst other places) as a place where milk might only be sold under a special designation. All milk sold in Cambridge is either tuberculin tested, pasteurised, tuberculin-tested *and* pasteurised or sterilised. There is no longer any plain, undesignated, raw milk on sale.

The Cerebral Palsy Unit at the Open Air School was extended by the provision of a new treatment room in which the physiotherapists and medical staff could carry out their work. A second physiotherapist was also appointed as the work had proved too much for one to manage

single-handed. The treatment of asthmatic children in the Open Air School was also much improved by the appointment of a part-time physiotherapist with knowledge of a special method of treating these children.

One of the speech therapists ran a special class for stammerers attending the ordinary schools.

Relaxation exercises for expectant mothers were also begun this year. These exercises are designed to give the expectant mother mastery of a technique of relaxation which will be of use and comfort to her during childbirth.

A new Infant Welfare session began one half day a week at Arbury Road Baptist Church.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.*

COMMITTEES AND STAFF.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1956-57).

Chairman : THE MAYOR, Councillor C. E. RIDGEON.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman HALNAN.

Members : Alderman Mrs. RACKHAM (Resigned 18/1/57), Councillors AMBROSE, ANDERSON, BOWLES, CHERRY, COLE, HARDESTY, The Rev. J. S. BOYS SMITH and Mrs. THOMSON.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION (1956-57).

THE MAYOR.

Chairman : Alderman G. F. HICKSON.

Alderman NOBBS.	Councillor Mrs. RODEN.
Alderman Mrs. RACKHAM	Councillor SALTER.
(Resigned 18/1/57).	Councillor SYMONDS.
Alderman SPALDING.	Councillor The Rev. P.
Alderman WILDING (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	GARDNER-SMITH.
Alderman AMEY.	Miss M. H. CATTLEY.
Councillor MALLETT.	Mr. W. E. TEVERSHAM.
Councillor GRANTHAM.	Dr. R. F. RATTRAY.
Councillor Mrs. HENN.	Mrs. J. SALTER.
Councillor Mrs. CULVERWELL.	Miss A. H. SKILLICORN.
Councillor MOLE.	

Representing the Local Education Authority :

County Alderman Mrs. PARSONS.

County Councillor BURKITT.

County Councillor MARTIN.

Welfare Committee.

Chairman : Alderman WILDING.

The MAYOR.	Councillor Mrs. CULVERWELL.
Alderman HICKSON.	Councillor Mrs. RODEN.
Alderman Mrs. RACKHAM	Councillor SYMONDS.
(Resigned 18/1/57).	Miss M. H. CATTLEY.
Alderman AMEY.	Mrs. J. SALTER.
Councillor Mrs. HENN.	Mr. W. E. TEVERSHAM.
Councillor MALLETT.	Miss E. A. LENNARD.

Care Committee.

Chairman : Miss E. A. LENNARD.

Alderman AMEY.

Miss M. H. CATTLEY.

Councillor MALLETT.

Mrs. McCULLAGH.

Councillor SYMONDS.

Mrs. R. M. ROTHAM.

Councillor Mrs. RODEN.

Mrs. J. SALTER.

Mrs. E. BLACKMAN.

Open Air School Committee.

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. RACKHAM (Resigned 18/1/57).

Alderman NOBBS.

Councillor Mrs. RODEN.

Alderman WILDING.

Mrs. E. BLACKMAN.

Councillor Mrs. HENN.

Miss M. H. CATTLEY.

Councillor MALLETT.

Miss E. A. LENNARD.

Councillor SYMONDS.

Mrs. McCULLAGH.

Lady ADRIAN.

Mrs. R. M. ROTHAM.

Councillor Mrs. CULVERWELL.

CITY MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

SUB-COMMITTEE (1956-57).

(A Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee.)

Representatives of the City Council :

Chairman : Councillor MALLETT, Councillors ANDERSON, F. BAILEY, Mrs. BURN, CHERRY, KEDGE, Mrs. HENN, Mrs. RODEN.

Mrs. THOMPSON (*Vice-Chairman*).

Representatives of Cambridgeshire County Council :

Alderman Mrs. CARTER and Mrs. RACKHAM (Resigned 18/1/57) and Councillor Mrs. HEPHER.

Co-opted Members : Mrs. GREAVES, Mrs. PATTERSON (Resigned Sept., 1956), Dr. M. READ and Mrs. LOCKYER (from Oct., 1956).

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer :

CYRIL G. EASTWOOD, M.D., CH.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

MARGARET C. K. PATTERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.O.

Assistant Medical Officers :

HILDE P. BRODA, M.D. (*School Health*).

DOROTHY DAVEY, M.B. (*School Health*), (*part time*).

ISOBEL M. S. NICHOLLS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (*Welfare*).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

D. W. BOTTOM.^{1 2}

Deputy Chief Inspector :

A. W. PERRY.^{1 2 3 5 6 7}.

District Inspectors :

A. PERRINS.^{1 2}

T. A. TEAL.^{1 2 4} (until 23/2/56).

F. TOWNSEND.^{1 2}

E. J. WEBBER.^{1 2} (from 16/4/56).

J. W. BRYAN.^{1 2} (from 23/4/56).

T. BARLEY.^{1 2} (from 2/7/56).

¹ Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

² Meat and Foods Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

³ Certificate in Sanitary Science of the Royal Society of Health.

⁴ Certificate of Food Hygiene of the Royal Society of Health.

⁵ Certificate in Smoke Inspection of the Royal Society of Health.

⁶ Certificate of the Institution of Public Health Engineers.

⁷ Diploma in Public Administration.

Matrons :

Home Nursing Service : Miss J. Y. CHALMERS.^{5 6}

Sedley Nursery : Mrs. E. E. CALLOW.^{5 7}

⁵ State Registered Nurse.

⁷ Registered Sick Children's Nurse.

⁶ State Certified Midwife.

Nursing Staff, etc. :

Health Visitors and School Nurses ...	...	14
Municipal Midwives ...	...	4
District Nurses . ...	...	10
Physiotherapists ...	...	3 (1 <i>part-time</i>).
Speech Therapists (<i>part-time</i>) ...	...	3
Nursery Nurses and assistants ...	...	5

Chief Clerk :

R. J. MITTON, M.R.I.P.H.H.

Other Staff :

<i>Clerical</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
<i>Sanitary</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Domestic</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

ASSOCIATED STAFF.*Part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon :* G. F. WRIGHT, M.A., M.B., B.CH., D.O.M.S.*Part-time Orthoptist :* Miss L. BILLINGHURST, D.B.O.*Principal Dental Officer :* W. BAIRD GRANDISON, F.D.S., R.C.S.
(Eng.), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).*Dental Officers :* Miss M. E. C. PAGE, L.D.S.

E. BURN, L.D.S.

R. ALSOP, L.D.S.

Mrs. J. M. POUNTAIN, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
(Glasgow).

Mrs. W. JONES, L.D.S.

Mrs. S. R. SHELDON, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Dental Attendants : Five.

ACTS AND BYELAWS.

1. *Local Acts (or parts thereof) in force in the City:—*

Cambridge Improvement Act, 1790.
 Cambridge Improvement Act, 1794.
 Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850.
 River Cam Navigation Act, 1851.
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1853.
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks (Capital) Act, 1855.
 The Cambridge Award Act, 1856.
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1866.
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1871.
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1886.
 Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1889.
 Cambridge University and Corporation Act, 1894.
 Canal Tolls and Charges, No. 8 (River Cam, etc.) Order Confirmation Act, 1894.
 Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Act, 1910.
 Local Government Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1912.
 Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1922.
 Cambridge Corporation Act, 1922.
 River Cam Conservancy Act, 1922.
 Ministry of Health Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1928.
 Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8) Act, 1929.
 Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932.

2. *Acts which have been adopted in the City:—*

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II, III and IV).
 The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
 The Public Libraries Acts.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts II and VI with certain adaptations, and Sections 80, 81, 84, 85 and 86 of Part VII).
 The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 13–32, 35–44, and 51–55).

3. *Byelaws in force in the City include the following:—*

Noise in Markets and Streets, 1849.
 Commons, 1851, 1880.
 Good Rule and Government, 1900, 1906, 1920, 1922, 1915, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1953.
 Street Collections, 1917. (Regulations).
 Luggage and Light Porters, 1920.
 New Streets, 1926, 1932.
 Pleasure Grounds, 1929.
 Houses Let in Lodgings, 1934.
 Land Drainage, 1934.
 Common Lodging Houses, 1935.
 Employment of Children, 1935, 1936.
 City Cemetery, 1936.
 Buildings, 1953.
 Handling and Wrapping of Food, 1950.
 Hackney Carriages, 1952.
 Conservancy of River Cam, 1924, 1949.
 Slaughter-houses, 1956.
 Lion Yard and New Square Car Parks, 1952.
 Drummer Street Bus Station and Parking Places in Streets (1952).
 Allotments 1908.
 Nuisances 1935.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1956.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	10,057
Population Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	81,463
Registrar-General's estimate at June 30th, 1956	...	...	...	...	...	91,780
(including 8,611 University Population)						
Number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	26,501
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	3.4
Estimated Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£1,855,546
Estimated Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£6,200

Marriages.

Number of Marriages	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	677
Marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.7

Births.

Live Births	{	Legitimate 1,138 (575 males, 563 females)	}	Total	1,200
		Illegitimate 62 (33 males, 29 females)			
Birth rate (number of births per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	13.1
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.04)	...	...	...	...	13.6*
Still Births	{	Legitimate 17 (10 males, 7 females)	}	Total	18
		Illegitimate 1 (1 female)			
Still Birth rate (number of still births per 1,000 total births)	...	...	...	...	15.0

Deaths.

514 males, 504 females	...	...	...	...	...	Total	1018
Death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 population)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.94)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.4*

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth.

From sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 1 year	{	Legitimate	...	29	}	Total	30
		Illegitimate	...	1			
Infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.0

Neonatal Mortality.

Deaths of infants in first 4 weeks of life	{	Legitimate	...	21	}	Total	22
		Illegitimate	...	1			
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths in first 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.3

*The comparability factor is explained in the section upon
Vital and Mortal Statistics (p. 15).

I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Topography.—The City is situated in latitude $52^{\circ} 12' N.$ and longitude $0^{\circ} 7' E.$, about fifty miles north of London, on the midland side of East Anglia and in the southern part of the Fen District. The City is shaped like a very rough rectangle, about five miles from north to south and four miles from east to west. It is very low lying, the greater part being between 25 and 50 feet above sea level. In three places (near the railway station, at Trumpington and near Madingley) the ground rises above 50 feet and, on the boundary near to Girton, somewhat exceeds 75 feet. The only really high ground within the City boundary is at what may be termed the south eastern “corner” where, at the beginning of the Roman road and exactly on the city boundary, a height of 225 feet is reached.

The City stands upon clay but this is overlain by gravel in a broad belt extending roughly from south-west to north-east. Through the middle, along this line, flows the River Cam which is the main means of drainage of the City. The river enters the City at the south-west, close to the 25 foot contour and leaves at the north-eastern extremity where the boundary is a little below 25 feet. The water is analysed periodically.

Climate.—As part of Great Britain, Cambridge shares in the insular climate but, since it is in a comparatively flat part of the country and facing the continent, it also shares to some extent in the Continental type of climate and falls somewhere between the truly insular and the truly continental. The prevailing winds come from the south-west and the rainfall is low relative to the rest of the country. There is an average of about 22 inches a year, with the greatest fall in October as a rule, and the least rain in February, although the actual number of rainy days is about the same in each of these extreme months.

The hours of sunshine amount to almost 7 per day in the middle of June and fall to less than 2 per day in December, averaging somewhat over 4 for the whole year. The relative humidity is, on the average, about 80, being at a maximum in December and January and a minimum about June.

The following list summarises the principal meteorological observations of 1956 (the figures in brackets are the averages for the past five years) :—

Rainfall :

Total	...	...	...	...	20.03 inches	...	(20.39)
Number of days with rain	...	153	...	...			(136)
Days with 0.04 inches or more	...	96	...	...			(98)
Days with less than 0.04 inches	...	57	...	...			(38)
Heaviest fall in 24 hours	...	1.33 inches	(July 8th)				(1.0)

Temperature :

Highest temperature in screen ...	82°F. (July 8th)	(89°)
Lowest temperature in screen ...	11°F. (Feb. 2nd, 4th)	(8°)
Lowest grass temperature ...	0.5°F. (Feb. 2nd)	(-0.5°)
Number of frosts (<i>i.e.</i> , 32° F. and below) in screen. ...	31	(57)
Number of ground frosts (<i>i.e.</i> , 30° F. or below on grass) ...	128	(109)

Miscellaneous :

Hours of bright sunshine...	1469.2	(1635)
Days with fog ...	11	(14)
Days with thunder ...	16	(13)
Days with snow ...	27	(32)
Mean humidity at 9 a.m....	84%	(79%)
Mean barometric pressure ...	1017.3 m.b.	(1015.9 m.b.)

Industries and Communications.—The University may be regarded as the oldest and one of the most important “industries” of the City and, apart from its members, employs directly and indirectly a considerable number of people. The University Press may also be considered one of the city’s principal industries. It is not so generally known, however, that there are some important trades and manufactures in Cambridge, notably the production of radio and television equipment, scientific instruments, dairy equipment, cement and asphalt. Flour milling is carried on, and there are some other, smaller, industrial activities.

The city is well served by roads and railways, and there is an airport for private aviation immediately outside the boundary.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the City is provided by the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company, and is obtained from two deep wells (Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn) sunk in the chalk outcrop in the parish of Fulbourn some six miles East of the city.

The Fleam Dyke Well, with a daily yield which varies seasonally between 3.0 and 3.8 million gallons, is the main source of supply. The well is 162 ft. deep and has a water-tight lining from top to bottom. The pumps are capable of delivery at the rate of 160,000 gallons an hour. The water as piped from the well is practically sterile. Although many thousands of samples have been examined *Bacterium Coli* has never once been found in 100 C.C. Despite this fact, a small precautionary dose of chloramine (0.08 p.p.m. of chlorine and 0.03 p.p.m. of ammonia) is administered.

The Fulbourn Well is used to supplement the supply when the yield of the Fleam Dyke Well is insufficient to meet the demand. It has a maximum yield of 2 million gallons a day. The well is 58 ft. deep. The original beam engines have recently been replaced by electrically driven pumps and new treatment plant incorporating aeration, chlorination and dechlorination has been provided. The chemical quality of the water is at all times excellent, but it is subject to slight intermittent bacterial

pollution. Because of this the well water is given a substantial dose of chlorine (0.5 p.p.m.) followed by a contact period of half an hour before being dechlorinated and turned into supply. Bacteriological examinations which are made at weekly intervals have shown that this treatment invariably produces a sterile water. It is anticipated that the quality of the well water will be substantially improved when all premises in the vicinity have been connected to the newly laid sewer towards the cost of which the Water Company has contributed.

Water Softening.—The water as pumped from the Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn Wells has a hardness of 250 p.p.m. At Cherry Hinton the trunk mains conveying the water to the city are tapped, and approximately one half of the total flow is passed through a base-exchange softening plant in which the whole of the hardness is removed. Subsequently the hard and softened portions of the supply are blended so that the water passing into supply normally has a total hardness of 125 p.p.m. only.

Service Reservoirs.—On high ground at the top of Lime Kiln Hill at Cherry Hinton there are four covered service reservoirs having a combined capacity of 9 million gallons. These are connected to the trunk mains from Fleam Dyke and Fulbourn and act as balancing tanks. Thus, when the demand exceeds the rate of pumping, the balance flows out of the reservoirs and, conversely, when the rate of pumping exceeds the demand the balance flows into the reservoirs.

General.—The population supplied by the Company is approximately 117,500, made up of about 91,000 in the city, 17,000 in rural parishes within the Company's statutory area of supply, and 9,500 in parishes in the Chesterton Rural District supplied in bulk by the Company. The average daily quantity supplied by the Company in the year ended 31st December, 1956, was 4,181,000 gallons. During 1956 the supply has been entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. In fact, never in the 103 years of the Company's existence has it been necessary to restrict supplies on account of water shortage or mechanical breakdown.

Samples of both raw water and that going into supply are taken regularly for both chemical and bacteriological examinations. Prolonged tests made by the Water Pollution Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have shown that the water as supplied has no plumbo-solvent properties. No contamination of the supply occurred during 1956.

Chemical and bacteriological analysis have been constant and satisfactory throughout.

Number of Samples examined during 1956 :

		<i>Chemical.</i>	<i>Bacteriological.</i>
Raw Water—Fleam Dyke	...	2	12
Raw water—Fulbourn	... ..	10	51
Treated water—Fulbourn	...	nil	51
Drawn from the distribution system		2	12

Number of Dwelling-houses within the City at 31st December, 1956 :

(a) Directly supplied from tap in the house	...	26,501
(b) Supplied by standpipes	... ..	None
(c) Supplied by private wells, etc.	... ..	None

Analysis.—The following report on the examination of a sample drawn from the distribution system on 3rd October, 1956, may be taken as typical :—

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance clear and bright.

Colour	... ..	nil	Odour	... ..	nil
pH	... ..	5	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	9
Electric Conductivity	...	455	Total Solids	... ..	310
Chlorine present as Chloride	... ..	17	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	... ..	200
			Carbonate	... ..	145
Hardness : Total	...	145	Non-carbonate	... ..	0
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	6.0	Nitrite Nitrogen approx.		0.01
Ammonical Nitrogen	...	0.012			
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.025	Oxygen absorbed	...	0.40
Metals	... ..	Absent	Residual Chlorine	...	Absent
Calcium (Ca.) :	... ..	56	Magnesium (Mg.)	...	1.0
Turbidity	... less than	3	Iron	... ..	0.04
Other Metals absent.					

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37° C. 2 days at 37° C. 3 days at 20° C.		
	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	0 per ml.

	<i>Present in.</i>	<i>Absent from.</i>	<i>Probable No.</i>
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type I)	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii Reaction	100 ml	

The water is thus excellent for drinking and for domestic and trade purposes.

II. VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES.

There were 677 marriages of Cambridge people during 1956. The number of people marrying was, thus, 1,354, which gives a marriage rate (number of persons marrying per 1,000 of the population) of 14.7. The rate for England and Wales was 15.8.

BIRTHS.

The following table gives particulars of the city births for 1956.

	Live Births.		Still Births.	
	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.
Males	575	33	10	—
Females	563	29	7	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1138	62	17	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
TOTAL... ..	1200		18	
Number of males born per 100 females	102		—	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Birth rates	13.1		15.0	
Live birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.04)	13.6		—	

998 children were born in Cambridge to parents not resident in the city. These are registered in the usual way, but are not included in the above table. 49 children, whose parents are Cambridge residents, were born outside the city, and these are included in the table.

The crude live birth rate was 13.1 births per 1,000 population. The rate for England and Wales is 15.7, and the average Cambridge rate for the last ten years is 14.9.

Comparison between our birth rate and that of other towns is complicated by the fact that all towns do not have a population of the same composition. Some places attract a larger number of retired people, and so the birth rate may seem unduly low. New industrial areas may have a high proportion of young married people with a correspondingly high birth rate. The Registrar-General, therefore, calculates a comparability factor and, when this is applied to the crude birth rate, the resulting figure is what the birth rate would be if Cambridge had a theoretical standard population. When all birth rates are based upon this same standard population, comparison of one with another becomes possible and useful.

Births in Institutions.—The proportion of infants born in Nursing Homes and Hospitals was 74.1 per cent. of the total births, a decrease of 7.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding year.

The following is a summary of institutional births belonging to Cambridge :—

			Births.	Percentage of total Births.
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	31	2.5
Maternity Hospital	...	...	860	71.6

Natural Increase of the Population.—The following figures show the natural increase or the excess of births over deaths for the last ten years :—

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1946	1540	903	637
1947	1575	917	658
1948	1364	800	564
1949	1320	956	364
1950	1322	885	439
1951	1234	929	305
1952	1277	912	365
1953	1314	887	427
1954	1171	946	225
1955	1170	919	251
1956	1200	1018	182

DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded was 1,018 (514 male, 504 female) an increase of 99 compared with 1955. Cambridge residents who died away from the city are included in these figures. Strangers who died while in Cambridge are excluded.

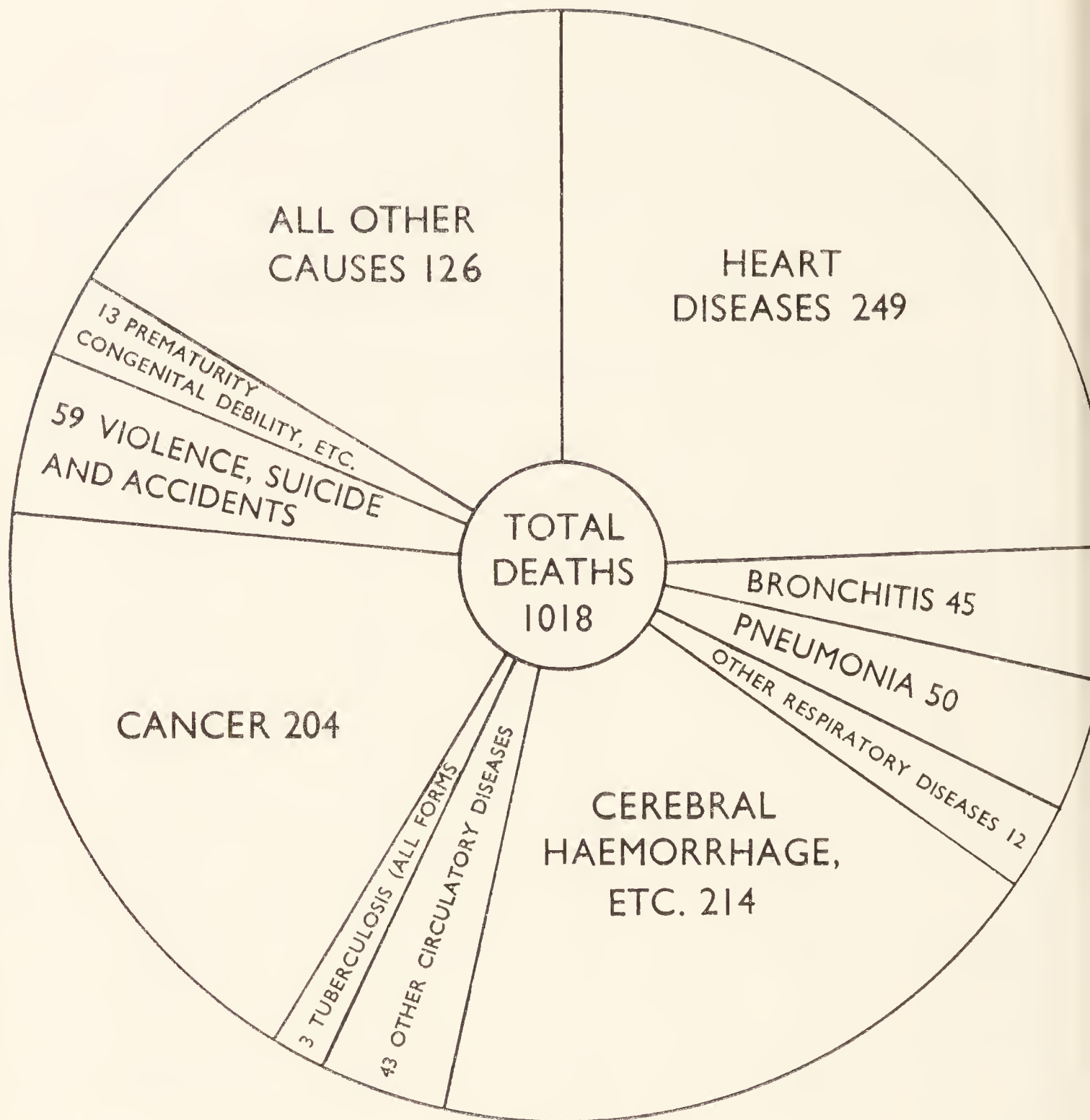
The crude death rate was 11.1 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

As in the case of the birth rate, correction of the death rate by a comparability factor is statistically desirable. The factor in this case is 0.94 and the corrected death rate is 10.4.

One centenarian died in her 101st year, following an attack of influenza.

Causes and Ages of Death during the Year 1956.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Other Tuber- culous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer ...	204	—	—	1	—	—	11	60	132
Leukaemia ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
Diabetes ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	214	—	—	—	—	—	3	21	190
Heart Disease ...	249	—	—	—	—	—	5	43	201
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	39
Pneumonia ...	50	2	1	—	—	—	1	8	38
Bronchitis ...	45	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	38
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Nephritis ...	9	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital Mal- formations ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	93	23	—	1	—	1	6	12	50
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	19	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	3
All Other Accidents ...	15	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	10
Suicide ...	25	—	—	—	—	2	9	9	5
Totals ...	1018	30	1	3	1	9	50	188	736



Analysis of Accidental Deaths.	Road Accidents	19
	Coal Gas Poisoning	4
	Consequent upon a Fall	8
	Drowning	3
		—
		34
		==

Analysis of Suicides.	Coal Gas Poisoning	19
	Barbiturate Poisoning	2
	Drowning... ..	1
	Struck by Railway Train	1
	Coal Gas and Barbiturate Poisoning	1
	Fall from Roof	1
		—
		25
		==

Deaths in Public Institutions.—During the year there were 524 deaths of Cambridge residents in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes. This is 51.4 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Last year the percentage was 48.8.

Institution.				Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of total Deaths.
Addenbrooke's Hospital	...	...	...	260	25.5
Maternity Hospital, Mill Road	...	...	...	27	2.7
Chesterton Institution	...	...	...	142	13.9
Brookfields Hospital	...	...	...	4	0.4
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	...	56	5.5
Other Institutions	...	...	...	35	3.4
Total				524	51.4

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths during the year.

The number of deaths of mothers from sepsis, and from other puerperal conditions for the past ten years was 0 from sepsis and 8 from all other conditions.

The death rate from puerperal sepsis for the same period has been *nil*, and from other puerperal conditions 0.54 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality.—By infant mortality is meant the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age. This was 30 in 1956.

The Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. The rate was 25.0 in 1956. The rate for England and Wales was 23.8, the lowest recorded for these countries as a whole.

The Infant Mortality rate is a delicate index of the general healthiness of a community, since infants have a more tenuous grasp of life than older persons, and so tend to be more readily killed by disease and by poor environment. The following table shows the decline in the infant mortality rate during this century.

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.*	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	Infant Mortality rate for England and Wales.*
1900	128	132	21.9	154
1910	61	76	12.0	105
1920	50	41	8.8	80
1930	31	40	4.6	60
1940	34	38	3.6	55
1941	40	39	4.5	59
1942	47	40	5.4	49
1943	53	39	5.7	49
1944	77	54	8.3	46
1945	55	42	6.4	46
1946	53	34	5.8	43
1947	48	30	5.2	41
1948	33	24	4.1	34
1949	34	25	3.6	32
1950	26	19	2.9	29
1951	22	20	2.4	30
1952	24	19	2.6	28
1953	31	24	3.4	27
1954	25	21	2.2	25
1955	30	25	2.7	24
1956	30	25	2.9	23

* These figures are rounded off to the nearest whole number and so may not quite agree with statements elsewhere in this Report.

Infant Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Ages under 1 Year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Neo-Natal Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Congenital Heart Disease and Malformations	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Premature Birth ...	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Other Causes ...	5	2	-	-	7	2	2	2	-	13
Totals ...	19	3	-	-	22	2	3	2	1	30

Neo-natal Mortality.—The decline in infant deaths shows that they are preventable in great measure, but there is a “hard core” due to causes which are, probably, irremovable. Various kinds of congenital abnormality and prematurity of birth are examples of such causes of death. These causes operate very early in life, in the first week or fortnight as a rule. It will be seen from the preceding table that 22 out of the 30 infant deaths occurred in the first month, and this may be expressed as a neo-natal mortality rate of 18.3 (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births).

III. INFECTIOUS DISEASE

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	3-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	15-24 years.	25-44 years.	45-64 years.	65 years & over.	Age unknown
Scarlet Fever ...	—	4	18	57	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia...	—	—	—	—	—	30	49	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	6	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
Dysentery ...	12	35	52	121	20	26	51	3	2	29
Food Poisoning	—	3	1	3	2	11	4	6	1	4
<i>Enteric Fever:—</i>										
Paratyphoid Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	18	145	231	413	17	9	5	2	—	4
Whooping Cough...	6	18	35	60	—	—	1	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis...	—	—	2	10	3	5	10	2	3	1
<i>Tuberculosis :—</i>										
Respiratory ...	—	—	—	—	1	16	17	6	2	—
Non-Respiratory	—	—	1	2	1	3	4	—	—	1
Ac-Encephelitis	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Members of the Sanitary Division made 415 visits to houses, schools and places of work, investigating infectious disease and other conditions. This was additional to visits by medical officers and the school nurses. (See Section V of this report.)

IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria.—During the year 1,445 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 938 were given a reinforcing injection following earlier immunisation. The number of primary immunisations is 668 more than in 1955 when 777 children were treated.

Whooping Cough.—1,466 children were immunised against Whooping Cough, many of these at the same time as Diphtheria immunisation.

Poliomyelitis.—Special immunisation sessions were held during the year at which both city and county children were immunised. 607 completed a course and 330 of these were city children.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during the year was 54. The respiratory cases numbered 42 and the non-respiratory 12. Nine tuberculous patients died during the year. Three died from this disease (one being tuberculosis of the lungs) but the remaining six died from other diseases.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the end of 1956 was 992, of whom 548 were males and 444 females. The respiratory cases numbered 847 (481 males and 366 females) and the non-respiratory 145 (67 males and 78 females). Provision of treatment is a responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

SCABIES.

14 persons attended at the treatment centre, Auckland Road, and they made 49 attendances.

DISINFECTION.

This service is on call for routine disinfection of rooms or houses after certain infectious diseases. We find also that the service is much appreciated by householders following illness or death. On occasions we

assist the police and we have an arrangement with the Public Library for preventing any possible spread of infection through books. Parcels of gift clothing for overseas are disinfected here in compliance with government requirements.

From time to time wards and other sections of the local hospitals are disinfected at the request of the management.

During the year 104 rooms in private houses were dealt with chiefly following infectious disease. Clothing, bedding and other articles are treated in the steam disinfectors at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

IV. SANITARY SERVICES

(The Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.)

INTRODUCTION.

I am pleased to submit my ninth annual report.

One of the year's main tasks has been the inspection and clearing of old and unhealthy houses. Substantial progress has been made since we recovered from the shortage of inspectors in the early part of the year. There are now ample signs about the town in the amount of demolition going on and in the ever growing number of new Council houses.

Finding homes for tenants who have to move is no easy task. I am most grateful to the Chairman and members of the Tenants' Selection Committee who always take a sympathetic and practical view of the reports I am able to give them.

In food hygiene matters, one is anxious to give credit to traders and restaurant proprietors who have improved their premises (often at much expense) and whose methods are good. But in looking at the question as a whole, there is no use blinking the fact that much remains to be done. Also, there is carelessness and indifference among some of the public.

I would like to thank the members of the Health Committee for their interest and particularly the Chairman (Councillor C. E. Ridgeon) for the fairmindedness he shows on the questions I have to bring to him.

DANIEL W. BOTTOM,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING.

There were 1,410 houses in the Local Authority's list to be dealt with under slum clearance and redevelopment. This includes about 100 houses in the East Road re-development area and 60 in the Gothic and Doric Street area.

At the end of 1956, 523 of these houses, i.e. 37% had been dealt with in one way or another.

The table which follows shows the details and the stage which the Council has reached in its programme.

In 1956, there were 129 Demolition Orders made, 2 Closing Orders and various undertakings given by owners either not to use certain houses for living in or, in other cases, to make properties fit for habitation. Sixty-six houses were demolished during the year.

PROGRESS IN HOUSING CLEARANCE.

Houses included in our proposals for clearance :—	1350	
Plus Doric Street Clearance Area	60	
	<hr/>	
	1410	
Housing Act, 1936. Section 11.		
Demolished	136	
Re-housed : Awaiting demolition	77	
Demolition Orders made—Awaiting re-housing ...	95	
Undertakings accepted	11	
Represented :		
Awaiting “ time and place notices ”	16	
For further consideration	5	
Deferred	5	
	<hr/>	345
Voluntary Closures	11	
Demolished by private concerns	20	
Demolished by Local Authority	23	
	<hr/>	54
Purchased by Local Authority for :—		
Temporary Accommodation	10	
Demolition	—	
Improved out of “ demolition ” class ...	2	
	<hr/>	12
Clearance Area Procedure.		
Post-war Clearance Area	24	
Pre-war Clearance Areas :—		
Demolished	25	
Re-housed—awaiting demolition	6	
Still occupied	57	
	<hr/>	112
	<hr/>	523
	<hr/>	523
	<hr/>	887
Allocation of Council houses absorbed during the year		<hr/>
		40
		<hr/>

Information for landlords and tenants.

The large number of inquiries handled by the department has shown that the publication of the Council's proposals regarding the clearance of property is of great help to householders, prospective purchasers and others. In some cases, the clearance of poor property, unfit to live in and lacking in financial return has provided much needed space for trade or industrial expansion. We are glad to give as much information as we can to enquirers, and in this we work closely with the Town Clerk so that owners and tenants can be helped as much as possible.

Clearance by Areas.

After much administrative delay, the Trinity Place Clearance Order, relating to 24 houses, was confirmed by the Minister in May, 1956. Five of the tenants had been rehoused by the end of the year.

The Doric/Gothic Street Clearance Area, dating back to pre-war days and used for emergency accommodation, is now being cleared gradually. 25 houses have been pulled down and a further 9 are ready for clearing, leaving 54 occupied.

In the old clearance area in Park Street, the houses in Clement Place have all been pulled down.

Some progress has been made with the re-development area between Norfolk Street and East Road. Orders have been made on some properties in Norfolk Street and Staffordshire Street and most of the frontage to East Road has been pulled down. About 50 properties of "demolition" type remain to be dealt with.

Compensation.

A new aspect regarding compensation was brought in by the Government during 1956. Compensation in certain cases can be paid to owners who bought property for themselves or for their families to live in, during the period from the 1st September, 1939 to December 13th, 1955.

Other payments can be made, based on the Housing Act, 1936 and extended by recent legislation, to the owners and occupiers of properties which, although condemned, have been well looked after.

A number of claims have been made. There were 5 from owner/occupiers for full compensation and 37 for well-maintained houses (30 by owners and 7 by tenants), but as regards the latter, payment was made in one case only.

Houses Demolished after Action by the Council.

Prior to the year 1930	...	...	...	18
During the years 1930-1939	...	...	...	438
" " " 1940-1945 (War Years)	...	...	...	36
During the year 1946	...	...	...	5
" " " 1947	...	...	...	-
" " " 1948	...	...	...	3
" " " 1949	...	...	...	4
" " " 1950	...	...	...	7
" " " 1951	...	...	...	11
" " " 1952	...	...	...	25
" " " 1953	...	...	...	19
" " " 1954	...	...	...	6
" " " 1955	...	...	...	23
" " " 1956	...	...	...	66
Total ...				<hr/> 661 <hr/>

Repairs to Houses.

A fair amount of the Inspectors' time is taken up with houses which need repairing, dealing with tenants' complaints and seeing owners and builders.

1,449 houses were inspected during the year, 877 under the Housing Acts and 572 under the Public Health Act. Re-inspections and other visits relating to this work amounted to a total of 3,171.

172 houses were found to be dangerous or totally unfit for human habitation. 135 were unfit for habitation owing to certain defects. 146 houses were repaired following informal action.

Where repairs were not done, 15 notices under the Housing Act were served by the Council and 8 were repaired by the owners. In two cases where owners failed to comply, the Council did the work and recovered the cost.

Under the Public Health Act 10 notices concerning defects or nuisances at dwelling houses were served. In connection with these and others outstanding, the owners remedied defects or abated nuisances at 12 houses. In one case action had to be taken in default.

Certificates of Disrepair.

Provision was made under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for increasing the rent of a dwelling subject to its being in good repair.

A tenant, on being asked to pay more rent and feeling that the house is not in good condition, can apply to the Council for a certificate. No applications were received.

Improvement Grants.

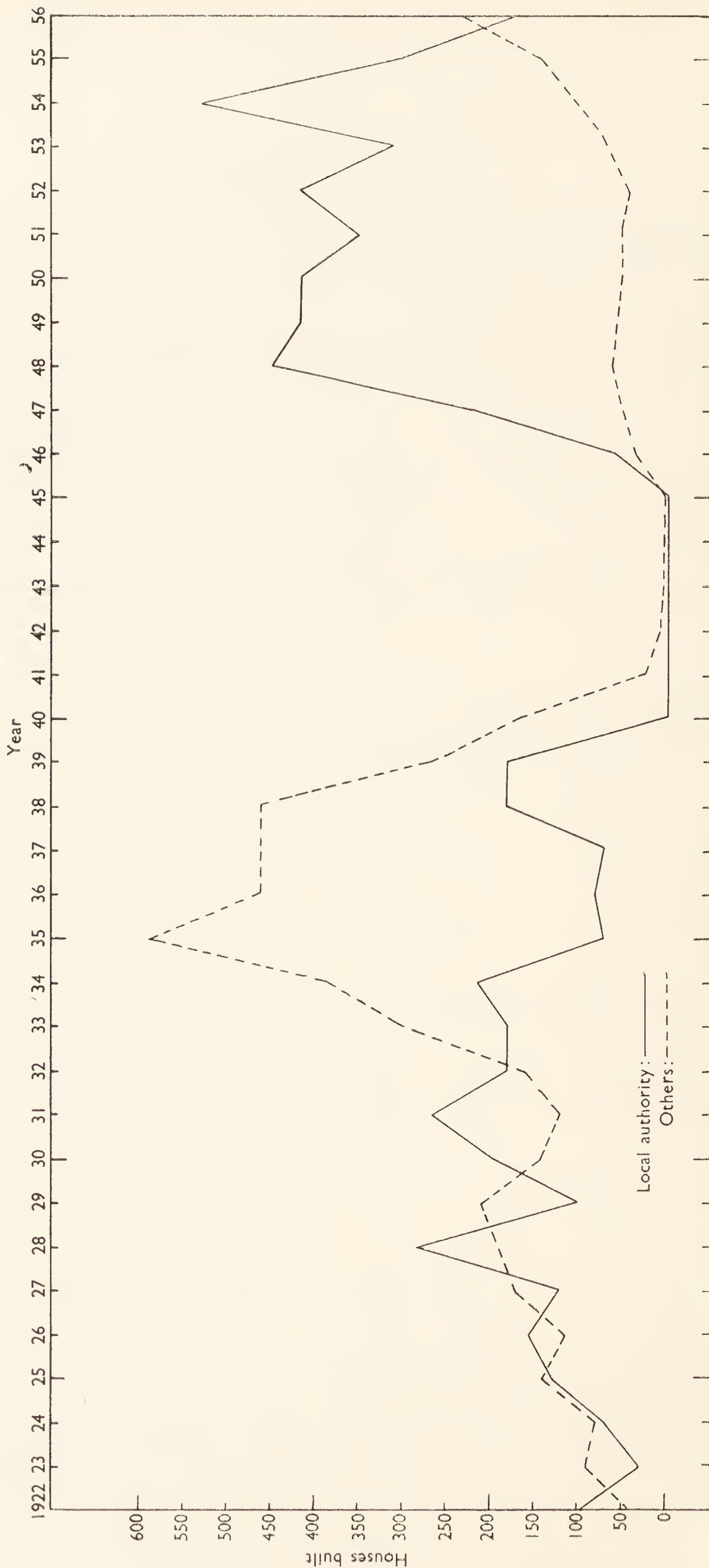
Grants, under certain conditions, may be made to owners who wish to improve their property by bringing it up to modern standards. In conjunction with the City Surveyor, I have advised on questions of reasonable life of properties, freedom from dampness, drainage, water supply and similar matters. During the year 34 applications were considered.

New Houses.

Houses erected by the Local Authority and private enterprise since the 31st December, 1921 :—

	Erected by the Local Authority.	Erected by Others.	Total.
1922-1929	981	1032	2013
1930-1939	1613	3345	4958
1940	<i>Nil</i>	174	174
1941	<i>Nil</i>	24	24
1942	<i>Nil</i>	6	6
1943	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1944	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1945	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
1946	58	34	92
1947	223	53	276
1948	447	58	505
1949	415	55	470
1950	415	49	464
1951	348	53	401
1952	415	41	456
1953	309	66	375
1954	534	101	635
1955	305	137	442
1956	162	229	391
Totals	6225	5457	11682

NEW HOUSES ERECTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.



GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Description of Work carried out following inspections.

Houses:

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	2
New floors laid	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired or ventilated	...	...	...	...	18
Roofs, gutters and downspouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	156
Doors, sashes, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	62
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	106
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Internal water supply provided	...	...	...	...	—
Fittings, cisterns, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	5
Pavements of yards relaid with impervious material	...	...	...	...	5
Stoves and wash coppers renewed or repaired...	...	...	...	...	17

Drains:

Premises connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	1
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	10
Waste pipes of sinks, etc., trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Drains and fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	33
Smoke tests applied	...	...	...	...	42
Water tests applied	...	...	...	...	1
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	267

Water Closets:

New W.C.'s built	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. structures rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Fittings repaired, replacements, etc.	...	...	...	...	25

Miscellaneous:

Dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	84
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	...	...	...	33
Nuisances from ditches abated	...	...	...	...	—
Other nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	20

Rechargeable Works on Drainage.

Work on clearing, repairing or relaying of drains of private premises has been undertaken as a duty of the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936. Many buildings have drains which are connected to those of adjoining properties. When this type of drain becomes blocked the Council must clear it and, subject to proper representation, recover the cost from the various owners.

During the year work of this kind has been undertaken through the City Surveyor in 49 cases concerning 224 properties. The cost amounted to £269 19s. 1d.

CLEAN AIR.

The Clean Air Act, a piece of major legislation, came into force during the year.

The Inspectors are actively employed in dealing with certain nuisances from smoke, grit or fumes which arise from time to time, mostly from business or industrial premises.

A number of informal contacts are being developed with the Estate Management branch of the University, the fuel suppliers, British Railways and others, so that we may be in a position to advise the Council on Smokeless Areas and other matters now covered by the legislation.

On July 19th the East Midlands Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society (of which the Council is a member) held its annual meeting in Cambridge. In the morning, His Worship the Mayor extended a welcome to the Society and technical papers were given. In the afternoon, visits were made to the University Department of Engineering and to the Cambridge Instrument Company. A proposed inspection of the Distribution Centre of Messrs. Austin Beales & Co. Ltd. was postponed owing to thunderstorms. The meeting had the support of many local organisations and of local authorities in various parts of the Midlands.

By kind permission of the Master and Fellows, part of the proceedings were held in St. John's College.

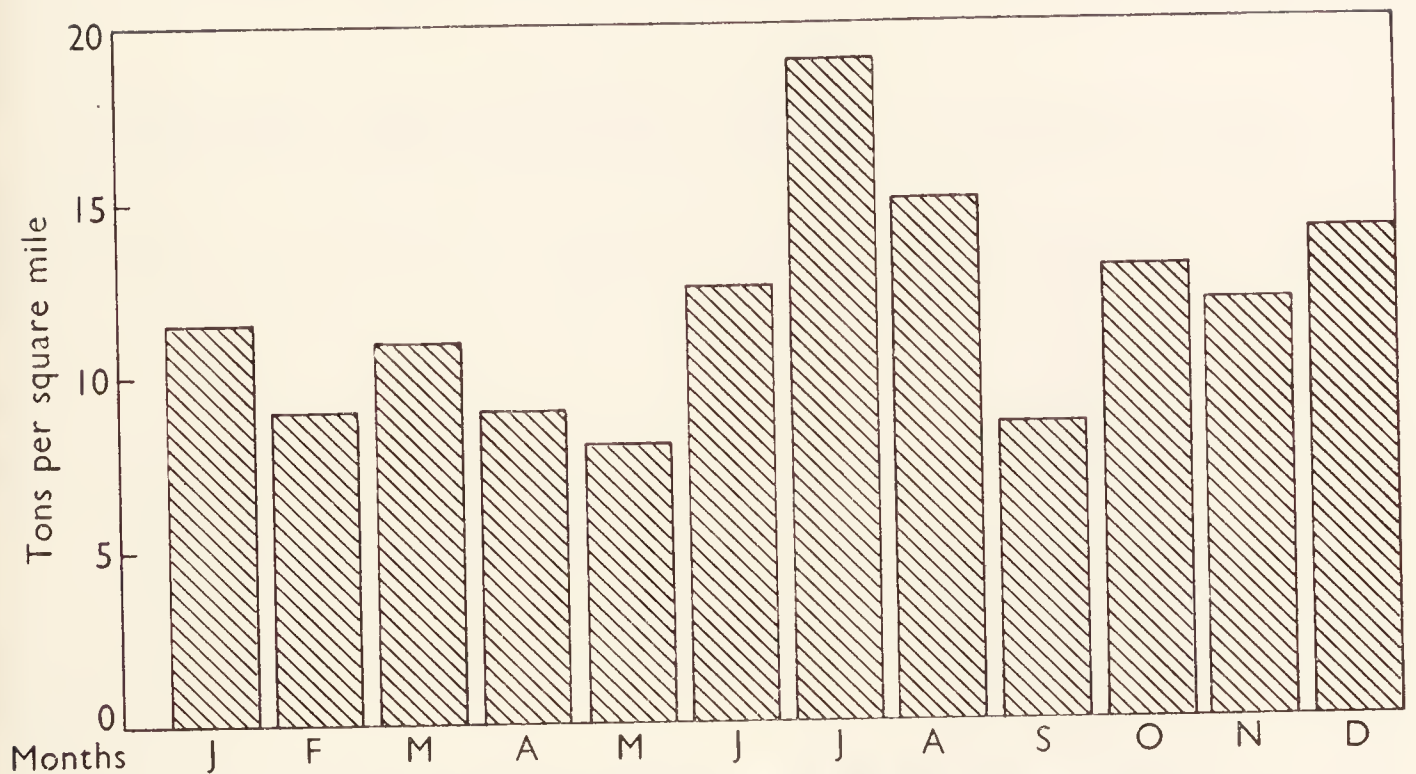
Technical Information.

Cambridge has a comparatively clean atmosphere but this could be lost if various forms of pollution were allowed to increase. There is the question too of danger to our many fine buildings from sulphur and other compounds. Change to oil firing may be a factor.

Grit gauges and sulphur dioxide measuring instruments are in use, readings being taken monthly with reports by the Public Analyst. The table and graph which follow give the figures for the grit gauge situated on the roof of the Guildhall.

Period	Water-Insoluble Matter Tons per square mile	Water-Soluble Matter Tons per square mile	Total Solids
January ...	3·63	8·14	11·77
February ...	3·24	6·10	9·34
March ...	6·30	5·00	11·30
April ...	5·63	3·73	9·36
May ...	4·26	4·10	8·36
June ...	4·30	8·20	12·50
July ...	7·50	11·80	19·30
August ...	4·24	10·80	15·04
September ...	3·10	5·70	8·80
October ...	3·44	9·67	13·11
November ...	4·27	8·20	12·47
December ...	4·54	9·64	14·18

DEPOSIT GAUGE ON ROOF OF GUILDHALL.

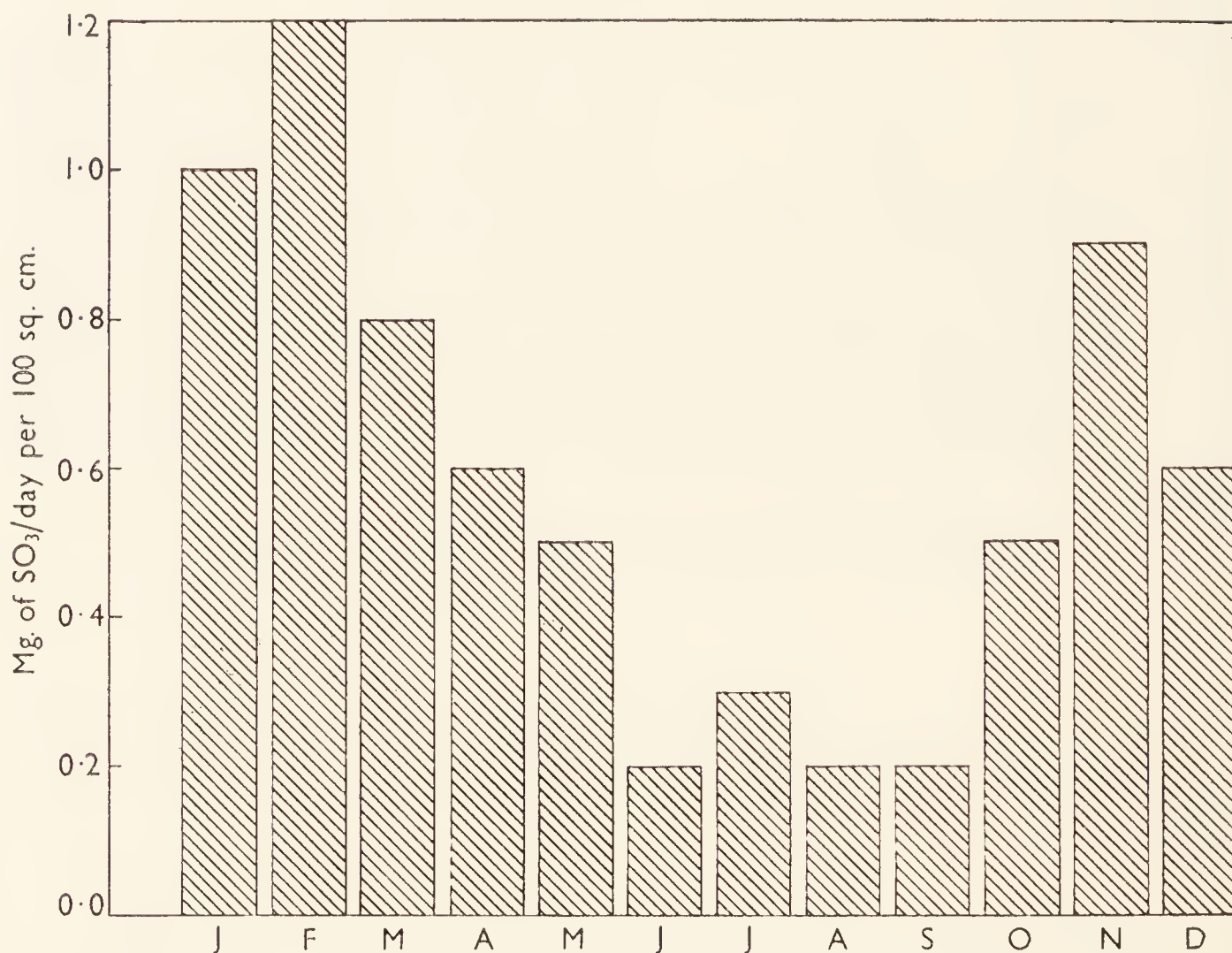


MONTHLY GRAPH IN TONS PER SQ. MILE.

Three instruments for measuring sulphur dioxide content are being used. The figures and graph for the one on the Lammas Land, Newnham, are as follows :—

Period.	Sulphur Compounds expressed as Milligrams S.O ₃ per day/100 sq. cm. Lead Peroxide.
January ...	1.072
February ...	1.224
March ...	0.846
April ...	0.666
May ...	0.519
June ...	0.282
July ...	0.314
August ...	0.216
September ...	0.250
October ...	0.568
November ...	0.995
December ...	0.67

SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAUGE, LAMMAS LAND, NEWNHAM.



Nuisance from the Gas Works has continued during the year and from time to time strong complaints have been received from householders in the neighbourhood.

At the time of writing, however, the new retort house is practically completed. When this comes into use and the old retort house is dismantled, we look forward to a considerable improvement in the surrounding atmospheric conditions.

National Societies.—I have attended some of the meetings of the National Smoke Abatement Society and the Council has been represented at the half-yearly meetings of the Standing Conference on Atmospheric Pollution, which works closely with the Fuel Research Station at Greenwich.

DISINFESTATION.

Arising out of inspections or complaints, 48 Council, 7 requisitioned or temporary dwellings and 59 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs or other pests and were all treated. Where necessary, bedding and furnishings were steam disinfected or destroyed.

The insecticides used were preparations containing 5 per cent D.D.T. used in a hand or mechanical sprayer.

The department has continued to advise householders and tradespeople on how to rid their premises of insect pests.

We have assisted the Police in dealing with verminous individuals.

The Corporation Tip in Coldham's Lane has been sprayed regularly during the summer months and assistance given at the Hospital kitchens and at the Slaughterhouses.

THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Food Sampling.*

Under the Food and Drugs Acts and the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925–1940, 307 samples were sent to the Public Analyst.

The table gives comparative figures since 1940.

Year.	Number.	Not Genuine.	Percentage not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1940	311	12	3.8	0	0
1941	303	12	3.9	3	3
1942	298	16	5.3	3	2
1943	273	15	5.3	2	1
1944	284	17	5.9	2	1
1945	286	11	3.8	0	0
1946	264	17	6.4	0	0
1947	161	2	1.2	1	1
1948	222	28	12.6	2	2
1949	210	22	10.4	0	0
1950	193	22	11.4	1	1
1951	273	37	13.6	—	—
1952	294	41	13.9	1	1
1953	261	20	7.6	1	1
1954	234	27	11.5	1	1
1955	233	33	14.2	—	—
1956	307	28	9.1	—	—

*Food is sampled by making purchases, with subsequent analysis to find out whether or not it is "genuine," free from adulteration or harmful preservatives. Food is also examined and inspected (as in the case of meat) to see that it is fit for human consumption.

The following table shows the number and character of the samples in 1956 :—

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Milk (Informal)	100	83	17
Milk (Formal)	9	9	—
Beverages	10	10	—
Peanut Butter	1	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	3	3	—
Cream of Tartar... ..	3	3	—
Arrowroot	1	1	—
Mixed Spice	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	2	2	—
Baking Powder	3	3	—
Gravy Salt	3	3	—
Butter Sweets	3	2	1
Orange Drink	1	1	—
Blackcurrant Cordial	1	1	—
Lemon Juice	1	1	—
Sugar (Informal)	1	—	1
Sugar (Formal)	1	1	—
Cake Decorations	1	1	—
Sugared Strands	1	1	—
Food Colouring	2	2	—
Rum Flavouring Essence	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	1	1	—
Marzipan	2	2	—
Cut Mixed Peel	1	1	—
Candied Peel	1	1	—
Glaze Cherries	1	1	—
Angelica	4	4	—
Shredded Beef Suet	2	2	—
Ammonium Bicarbonate	1	1	—
Yeast	3	3	—
Cereal Foods	16	16	—
Christmas Puddings	3	3	—
Jam	4	4	—
Pork Sausages	4	3	1
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Egg Flip (Alcoholic)	1	1	—
Ginger Wine (Alcoholic)	1	1	—
Cream (Single)	5	5	—
Cream (Double)... ..	3	3	—
Ice Lollies (Lemon)	1	—	1
Ice Cream (Informal)	10	9	1
Carried forward ...	214	192	22

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Brought forward ...	214	192	22
Ice Cream (Formal) ...	1	1	—
Malt Vinegar ...	1	—	1
Spaghetti ...	1	1	—
Macaroni... ...	1	1	—
Tomato Puree ...	1	1	—
Hydrogen Peroxide ...	3	3	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	5	5	—
Aspirin Tablets ...	1	1	—
Syrup of Figs ...	1	1	—
Seidlitz Powders ...	2	2	—
Camphorated Oil ...	2	2	—
Creamed Rice ...	1	1	—
Chocolate Dessert Powder ...	1	1	—
Corn Flour ...	1	1	—
Pie Filling ...	1	1	—
Rice ...	2	2	—
Sago ...	1	1	—
Tapioca ...	1	1	—
Instant Puddings ...	2	2	—
Sponge Mixture ...	1	1	—
Table Cream (Powder) ...	1	1	—
Liquid Fruit Pectin ...	1	1	—
Corned Beef ...	1	1	—
Gelatine ...	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence ...	1	1	—
Creamed Sago ...	1	1	—
Creamed Tapioca ...	1	1	—
Cooking Fat ...	5	5	—
Coffee (Viennese) ...	1	1	—
Coffee ...	2	2	—
Milk Drink ...	1	1	—
Tea ...	4	3	1
Bread ...	2	1	1
Thyme (Informal) ...	2	1	1
Thyme (Formal) ...	1	—	1
Dried Mint ...	1	1	—
Bay Leaves ...	1	1	—
Sage ...	1	1	—
Grape Fruit Drink ...	1	1	—
Tonic Water ...	1	1	—
Orange Squash ...	1	1	—
Ginger Beer ...	1	1	—
Carried forward ...	276	249	27

	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
Brought forward ...	276	249	27
Salad Cream	6	6	—
Mayonnaise	5	5	—
Sandwich Spread	1	1	—
Marmalade	3	3	—
Lemon Cheese	2	2	—
Lemon Curd	2	2	—
Jelly Marmalade	1	1	—
Lard	1	1	—
Butter	2	2	—
Dripping... ..	1	1	—
Flour	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour	1	1	—
Chewing Gum	1	1	—
Parsley	1	1	—
Mint in Vinegar	1	1	—
Milk Chocolate Cream Eggs	1	—	1
Cream Sandwich Cake	1	1	—
	<u>307</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>28</u>

Comments upon Food Sampling.

Of the 17 milk samples reported on as “ Not Genuine,” 8 were deficient in fat, 4 in solids-not-fat and 5 samples were reported on as dirty. Two of the samples deficient in milk fat were repeated formally but were found “ Genuine.”

Six other churns reported on as deficient in fat were part of consignments, but the average fat content of the consignments was above the standard. The producer's attention was drawn to the deficiencies in solids-not-fat and further samples taken proved to be “ Genuine.”

Of the 5 samples of dirty milk reported on, one was a complaint by a headmistress of a school. When further observations of deliveries were made, there was no cause for complaint.

The other 4 samples became the subject of summonses under the Milk Regulations and the defendants were found guilty and fined £20.

Some tea complained of was found to have an excessive amount of tea hairs in the tea but was not prejudicial to health.

Some “ milk chocolate cream Easter eggs ” were found to contain such a minor amount of milk fat that the use of the word “ cream ” was not justified. Correspondence with the manufacturers showed a reluctance on their part to dispense with or alter the wording.

A loaf of bread brought to the office contained some cat fur. The baker was interviewed in the presence of the Chief Public Health Inspector

in the area in which the bread was baked and later a letter of caution was sent.

An informal sample of thyme was found to contain one small snail. Another sample was taken formally and found to contain a similar snail. Investigations carried out showed that the thyme was an imported product and covered by warranties. Although proceedings were under consideration, they could not be brought about because of the fact that the thyme had been imported more than twelve months previously.

A complaint of unpalatable ice lollies was investigated and it was found that they contained an excessive amount of salt. The manufacturers were advised and an improvement in the method of production is to be made. The contamination was accidental.

Following a complaint, some malt vinegar was found to be heavily contaminated with eel-worm, such as to be unfit for human consumption. No formal sample could be taken since all the vinegar had then been sold. The wholesalers and the brewery carried out an investigation and the retailer was cautioned.

A sample of ice cream taken in the city was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 26.4%. A formal sample taken shortly afterwards was "Genuine."

A sample of butter-drops was found to be deficient in butter fat to the extent of 92.25%. The manufacturer was cautioned, and is now selling the product as "butter flavoured drops."

A complaint was received about some sugar which was reported to be contaminated with salt. Investigations were carried out at the shop and the factory but no explanation was found.

An informal sample of pork sausages was found to be deficient in meat content to the extent of 13.8%. There is no legal standard for sausages but the manufacturers were informed and they promised that this particular grade of sausage would not be sold as "pork sausage."

Milk Distribution.

Supervision at the farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, except for questions of infectious disease, which remain with the local authority and the Medical Officer of Health. Co-operation with the local officers of the Agricultural Executive Committee has continued and with the veterinary surgeons of the Animal Health Division. In the field of distribution, there is co-operation between the Milk Marketing Board, the national selling agency, which has resumed its pre-war powers.

The Council is mainly concerned with the handling, processing and distribution of milk. There are 27 dairies in the city and 35 distributors. A large amount of milk sold in the town is supplied wholesale from a supplier and plant operator at Fenstanton.

Sampling and examination of milk is carried out by the inspectors, using the services of the Public Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory. Regular reports are also received from other areas where milk from Cambridge dairies is retailed such as Bishop's Stortford and Letchworth.

Sale of Milk Under Special Designations.—Milk may be sold under the following grades or designations :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Short Explanations.</i>
Tuberculin Tested.	Milk from cows which have passed a tuberculin test and a routine clinical examination. The milk must pass certain laboratory tests.
Pasteurised.	Milk which has been treated by heat (to destroy harmful organisms) by an approved process. The milk must satisfy certain tests.
Sterilised.	Milk which has been heated to a high temperature. It must satisfy a laboratory test.

Certain designations may be combined. For instance, Tuberculin Tested milk may be pasteurised, but if so the bottle must be marked accordingly.

Channel Isles milk, *i.e.*, that given by Jersey or Guernsey cattle, may be sold as a special grade. The fat content must be at least 4%, whereas the minimum standard for ordinary milk is 3%.

All dairymen who pasteurise milk, or who sell milk of special grades, are licensed by the local authority, who have to be satisfied regarding methods of processing and bottling and of satisfactory tests.

At the end of 1956 the following licences were in force :—

	<i>Number.</i>
Pasteuriser	5
Dealer in pasteurised milk	26
Dealer in Tuberculin Tested milk	27
Steriliser	1
Dealer in Sterilised Milk	6

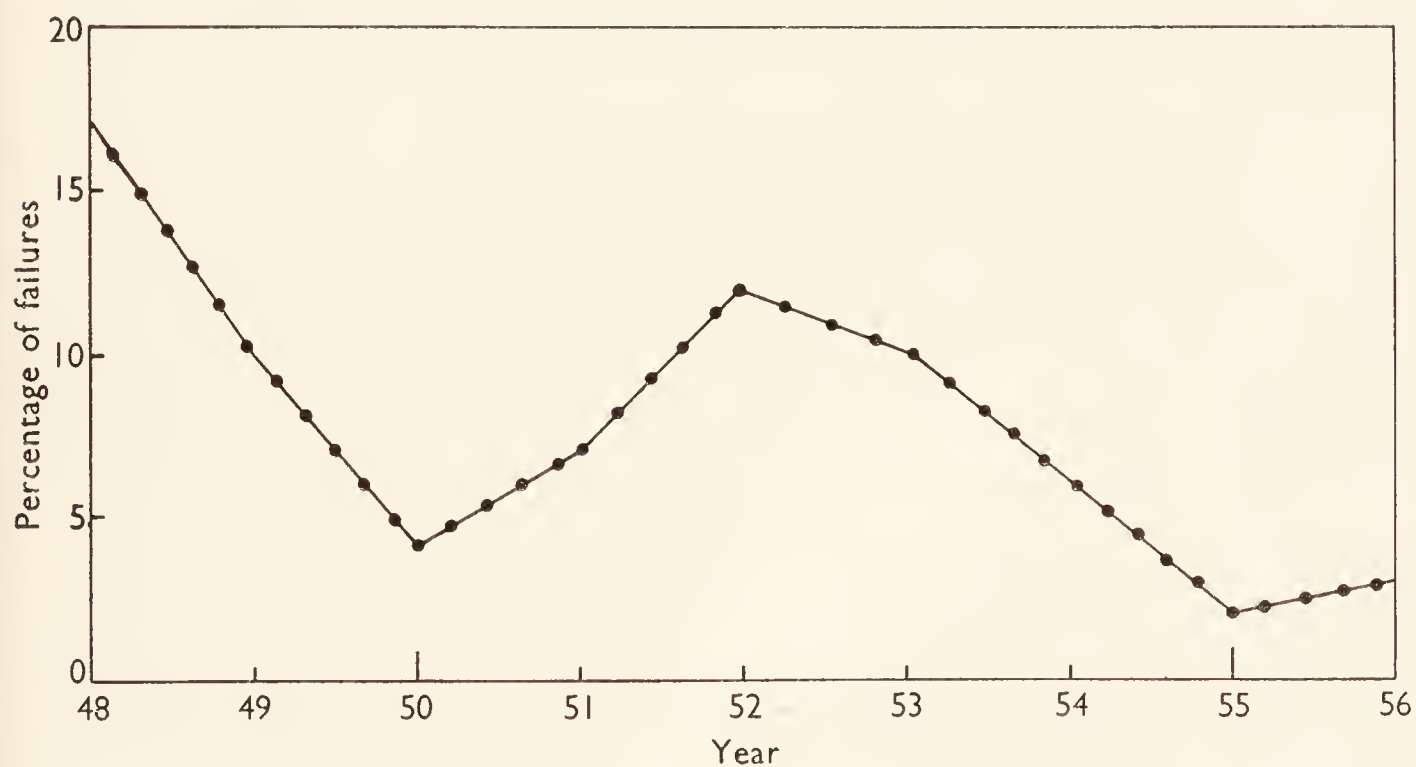
268 samples of Designated milk were examined with the results given below :—

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples Tested.	Appropriate Test.	No. of Samples.	
			Passed.	Failed.
Pasteurised	99	Phosphatase	96	3
		Methylene Blue	78	—
Sterilised	18	Turbidity	18	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	131	Phosphatase	126	5
		Methylene Blue	99	—
Tuberculin Tested	20	Methylene Blue	16	4

The phosphatase test shows whether milk has been properly pasteurised and is a sensitive and reliable test.

The percentage of failures was 3.5% and it is pleasing to report that these remain at a similar low level as last year.

The graph which follows records the phosphatase failures over the last few years.



Milk and Disease.—10 samples of milk were submitted to the Biological Test for the tubercle bacillus and for brucella abortus.

The table shows the results of examinations since 1932.

Year.		No. of Samples.		No. Infected.		Percentage.
1932-1939		558	...	53	...	9.1
1940	...	86	...	3	...	3.4
1941	...	86	...	1	...	1.2
1942	...	100	...	2	...	2.0
1943	...	100	...	2	...	2.0
1944	...	100	...	2	...	2.0
1945	...	36	...	0	...	0.0
1946	...	38	...	2	...	5.2
1947	...	14	...	0	...	0.0
1948	...	23	...	0	...	0.0
1949	...	12	...	1	...	8.3
1950	...	26	...	2	...	7.7
1951	...	14	...	0	...	0.0
1952	...	31	...	1	...	3.2
1953	...	13	...	0	...	0.0
1954	...	36	...	2	...	5.5
1955	...	13	...	2	...	15.4
1956	...	10	...	0	...	0.0

Under the Government's scheme for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, 2 steers, 23 cows and 5 calves were sent to the slaughter-houses and post-mortem examinations made.

Ice Cream.

Cleanliness and Bacteriological Purity.—Ice Cream, like milk, is a food which is easily contaminated, and there are regulations which require the ice cream mix to be heated to a specified temperature for a given time. In other words, it has to be pasteurised so that harmful bacteria may be killed or be prevented from multiplying. The heated mix must then be cooled to a certain temperature, and during storage must be kept below regulation temperatures. Apart from these safeguards it is necessary for a high standard of cleanliness to be maintained throughout the whole process, and experience has shown that this can only be achieved by systematic and regular cleansing of all machines, pipe-lines, valves, etc.

Apart from visual inspection and microscopical examination, it is possible to use the bacteriological examination of ice cream to indicate its cleanliness and purity.

During the year 32 samples were taken with the following results (graded according to Ministry of Health suggestions) :—

Grade 1 (Satisfactory)	...	...	...	...	22
Grade 2 (Fair)	...	...	...	...	9
Grade 3 (Unsatisfactory)	...	...	...	...	1
Grade 4 (Very Unsatisfactory)	...	...	...	...	—

Food Premises and Hygiene.

The new Food Act and Regulations which came into force during the year extended the work of the Local Authority and brought under the supervision of the department all places in the town where food is handled. This means that about 800 such places will need to be visited by the Council's health officers. This figure, of course, includes cafes and restaurants, snack bars, hotels (large and small), public houses, food shops of various kinds, butchers' shops, preparation rooms and food stores.

The greatest single barrier to progress in food hygiene is the thoughtless or careless attitude of managements, food workers and certain sections of the public. In the city, as a whole, a great many improvements have been made to food premises, and there are now a number of places which are exceptionally well fitted and equipped. But no amount of improvement or passing of laws can really overcome a wrong attitude and lack of personal responsibility, i.e. a person who neglects to take the simple precautions of washing hands thoroughly after using the toilet.

The following premises are registered with the Council :—

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	...	10
Sale only of Ice Cream	...	...	...	214
Preparation of Sausages and Potted, Pressed or Preserved Food	...	...	...	102

Twelve new applications for the sale of ice cream were granted. Four other licences were cancelled.

Visits made to food premises numbered 1,393. Defects regarding premises were dealt with in 20 cases, and in connection with fittings and appliances 29.

There were about 30 bakehouses in use during the year, some of which are connected with restaurants. Fifty-nine inspections were made.

Three establishments where hams or other cooked meats are prepared were put on the register.

Meat and Slaughter-houses.

It ought to be more generally known that all animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected and that a fair amount of the Inspectors' time is spent on this work. The total number of cattle, calves, sheep and pigs was 35,424. By way of comparison, the figure for 1939, before rationing, was 27,857.

There are five slaughter-houses in use, all now in private hands. 2,126 visits were made to these premises. The inspectors use the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations. There is also close co-operation with the Department of Veterinary Science and other scientific bodies of the University.

The men working in the slaughter-houses have to be licensed by the Council, it being necessary to ensure that they are fit and proper persons and that humane methods are employed. Thirty-eight licences were held during the year and these are renewable annually.

A slaughter-house in Coldham's Lane is licensed for the slaughter of horses for human consumption. The meat goes daily to London and the continent. The premises are of good design and well kept and are equipped with a large refrigerated store. 2,655 horses were slaughtered during 1956. The amount of meat or organs condemned because of disease was small, being 152 livers and parts.

There is a licensed knacker's yard in the area and the business is well conducted.

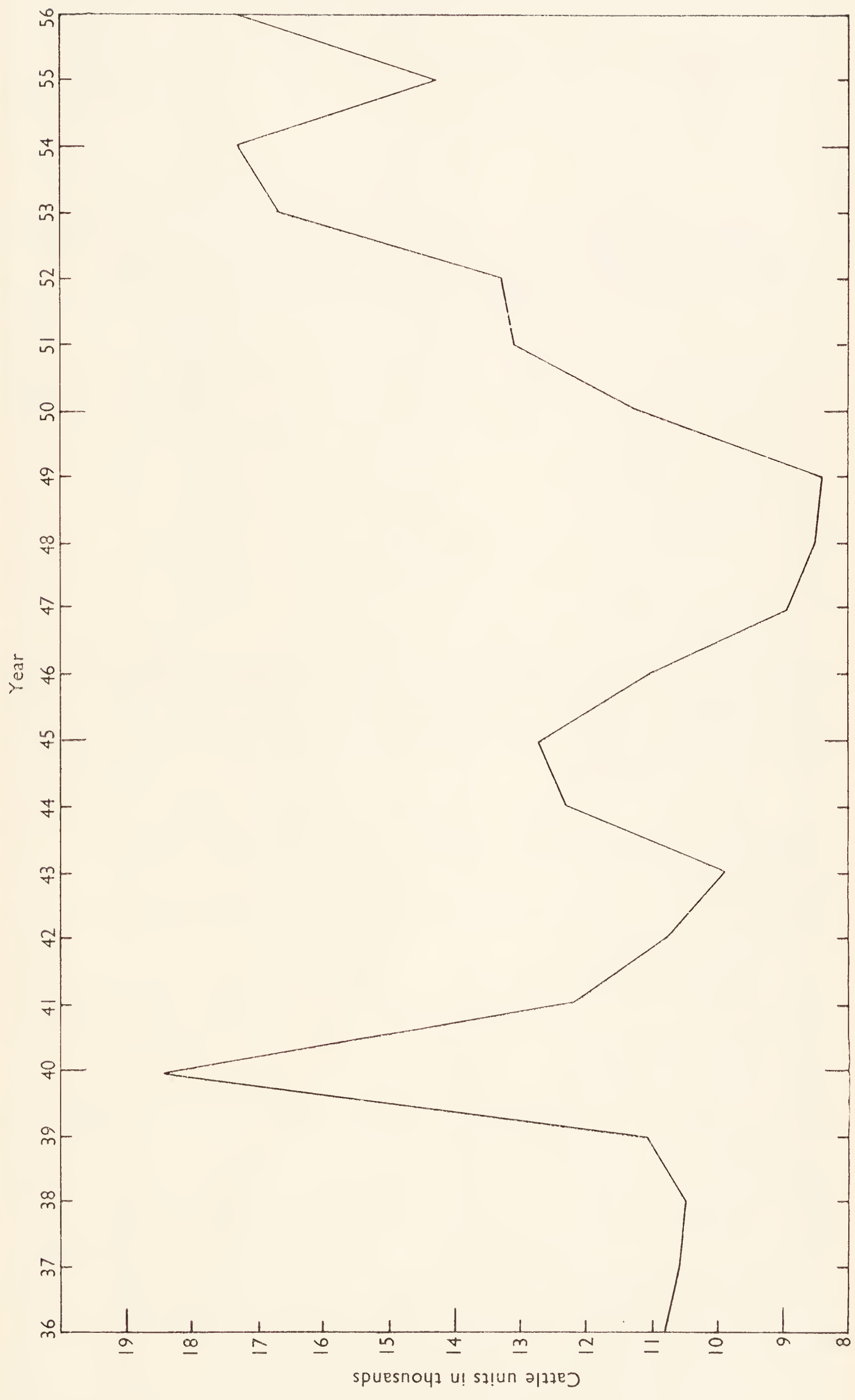
Meat and Disease Statistics.—The following figures show the number of animals inspected :—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5906
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	10455
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	18697
Total							35424

This represents 17,572 units on the recognised ratio : 1 beast = 2 pigs = 3 calves = 5 sheep.

The graph which follows shows the unit throughout since 1936.

GRAPH OF ALL ANIMALS KILLED SHOWN AS CATTLE UNITS FROM 1936.



The following table shows the weight of meat condemned :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Sts.	Lbs.
Beef	19	15	4	10
Mutton		11	3	13
Pork	6	3	2	6
Veal			6	9
	26	11	1	10

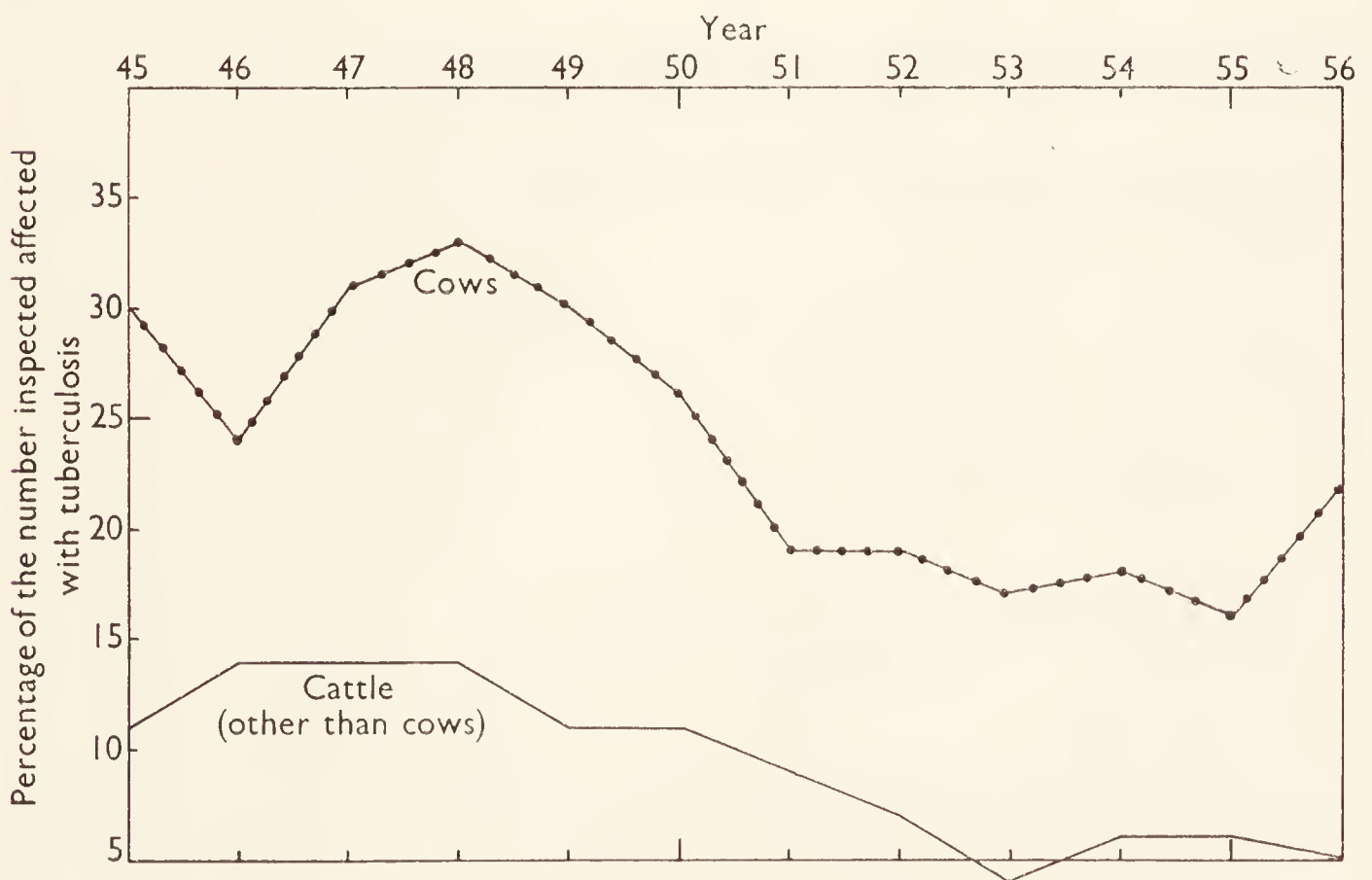
This table shows the percentage of carcasses, whole or in part, condemned, showing separate figures for all diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci, Tuberculosis only and Cysticercosis only :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed ...	5906	157	209	10455	18697
Number inspected...	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	8	8	1	11	42
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1441	21	—	250	1043
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	24·5	18·47	0·478	2·496	5·8
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	10	3	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	298	33	7	—	299
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tubercu- losis ...	5·2	22·9	3·349	—	1·599
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	22	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to the treatment by refrigeration	17	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

The following are the figures for recent years of cattle affected with tuberculosis :—

	Cattle (except Cows).	Cows.
1945	11.23%	29.54%
1946	13.99%	23.54%
1947	14.30%	31.07%
1948	14.11%	33.16%
1949	11. 3%	30. 5%
1950	11. 7%	26. 6%
1951	9. 4%	19. 1%
1952	7. 9%	19. 6%
1953	4.5%	11.65%
1954	6.14%	12.78%
1955	6.29%	10.69%
1956	5. 2%	22. 9%

I had hoped to be able to report a continued decline in these figures, but it will be seen that the percentage for cows affected has increased. This may be due to a larger number of reactors being sent for slaughter as the result of the intensifying of testing for tuberculosis on the farms, which is part of the national eradication scheme. Below is a graph of the figures :—



Figures for another common disease, known as liver fluke, were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	15.5%	18.3%
1950	24.4%	16.1%
1951	20.7%	13.0%
1952	20.6%	12.1%
1953	14.7%	8.05%
1954	16.6%	7.9%
1955	28.5%	6.3%
1956	20.4%	3.8%

This disease caused the loss, during the year, of 1,110 beasts' livers and parts, and 35 sheep's livers.

Greater efforts on the farms are needed to reduce the incidence.

The figures for *cysticercus bovis*, a parasitic disease affecting animals and human beings were as follows :—

	Cattle.	Cows only.
1949	11 cases.	
1950	28 cases.	7 cases.
1951	24 ...	6 ...
1952	41 ...	2 ...
1953	24 ...	— ...
1954	38 ...	1 ...
1955	43 ...	— ...
1956	22 ...	1 ...

This disease, practically unknown in this country before the war, is said to be brought by returning soldiers and displaced persons.

Cattle can get it from infected pastures. Investigations are made, where possible, regarding the origin of the affected animals.

Inspection of Food other than Meat.

<i>List of Foods condemned:—</i>				<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>St.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Sausages ...	...	...		1	2	0	2
Tomatoes	...	...		4	1	1	8
Cake ...	...	...		1	3	0	9
Bacon ...	...	...		5	2	0	2
Cheese ...	...	...		—	3	1	3
Dripping...	...	...		1	0	1	9
Mussels ...	...	...		1	0	0	0
Wet fish ...	...	...		—	2	1	4
Semolina...	...	...		—	1	0	12

Smaller quantities of the following were also dealt with :—

Frozen Liquid White	Butter	Mayonnaise
Egg	Fish Cakes	Prunes
Tomato Paste	Syrup	Rice
Mincemeat	Bread Rolls	Herring Roes
Meat Pies	Cauliflowers	Treacle
Spaghetti	Currants	Sunny Spread
Dried Peas	Cream	Cordials
Curry Powder	Ryvita	Turkeys
Coffee	Corned Beef	Ovaltine
Ham	Jellied Veal	Macaroni
Tomato Puree	Raisins	Herrings
Suet	Guinea Fowls	Dried Egg Powder

Tinned Goods.

Meat	...	...	...	...	472
Fish	...	...	...	...	53
Fruit	...	...	...	...	1076
Jam	...	...	...	...	1
Soup	...	...	...	...	11
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	157
Milk	...	...	...	...	232

Condemned food is disposed of, under strict supervision, at the Council's destructor or tips.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Under the Factory Acts the City Council is concerned with heating, ventilation and cleanliness and with sanitary conveniences. Routine visits are made by the Inspectors and registers are kept of all factories. In connection with infectious disease or other matters lists of outworkers are kept and their houses or workrooms visited from time to time. 119 persons were doing outwork in the city during the year.

There are 483 factories on the register, divided into 405 power factories and 78 without mechanical power.

229 visits were made during the year. Notices regarding defects were served in 24 cases, other matters being dealt with informally. Defects included want of cleanliness and unsuitable or insufficient sanitary accommodation.

The following tables, which are in the form required by the Minister of Labour and National Service, give particulars of the administration of the Acts in this area.

1.—Inspections for the Purposes of Provisions as to Health

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	202	24	—
Factories without mechanical power	26	—	—
*Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including out- workers' premises)	1	—	—
Total ...	229	24	—
*Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories.			

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Pro- secutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred by H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	4	3	2	—
Conveniences { unsuitable	32	14	2	—
(S. 7) { not separate	—	—	—	—
for sexes				
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Fac- tories Act, 1937)	5	4	—	—
Total ...	46	26	4	—

3.—Home Work.*

*List of Out-Workers** (Part VIII, Section 110).

List received from employers.				Twice in the Year.	Once in the Year.
Wearing Apparel :—				Out- Lists.	Out- Workers.
Total Lists.				Lists.	Workers.
(1) Making, etc	...	...	52	26	112
Addresses of Out-workers	{	Received from other Councils	...	1	4
		Forwarded to other Councils	...	4	21
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)				—	—
No. of inspections of Out-workers' Premises	...	...	...		23
Out-work in unwholesome Premises (Sec. 111)	...	...	...	—	—
Out-work in infected Premises (Sec. 111)	...	...	...	—	—

*Home workers or out workers take work into their own homes and return it to their employer when finished.

4.—Registered Factories.

Factories on the Register (Section 8) at the end of the year ... 483

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

	Class.	Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 128)		3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 3)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ...</div> <div>Reports of action sent to H.M. Inspector ...</div> </div>	<div>-</div> <div>-</div>
Others		-

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were 3 registered Common Lodging Houses in the city in 1956 as follows :—

“ The George IVth,” East Road	...	...	14 Lodgers
“ The Church Army Hostel,” Willow Walk	...	37	„
“ The White Ribbon Hotel,” East Road	...	37	„
Total	...	...	88

A Common Lodging House is one where the lodgers occupy a common room and do not have separate accommodation.

Routine visits were made during the year and conditions were satisfactory on the whole.

CARAVANS.

Under the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1932, the following sites are approved :—

Adjoining 132 Scotland Road	...	...	12 Caravans
Belonging to Mrs. Harris, Coldham's Lane	...	12	„
Fen Road, Chesterton	...	...	12

The Site at Coldham's Lane went out of use during the year.

The demand for caraven sites continued. The Council raised no objection to the use of a number of sites for limited periods, and at the end of the year there were 15 such sites occupied by 51 caravans. One application was refused and the van vacated.

RAG FLOCK ACTS.

No formal action under the Acts was found necessary during the year.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the Public Health Act, a number of inspections were made of places of entertainment such as theatres, cinemas and other premises in connection with ventilation, cleanliness and sanitary accommodation.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

During the year 817 complaints were received of rat/mice infestations and each complaint was investigated within the course of a day or two. These complaints referred to 25 local authority properties, 652 dwelling houses, 135 business premises and 5 agricultural properties.

No charge is made for the service to householders but business premises are charged a flat rate of 7/- per hour. The normal treatment is one recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, consisting of either two or three pre-baits, followed by poisoning. With regard to mice, more success has been achieved by treating with a proprietary blood anti-coagulant.

During the year there were 7,496 "takes" of pre-bait and 3,727 "takes" of poison and 1,045 bodies were picked up. The total number of rats killed can only be estimated.

The Coldham's Lane pit and the Sewerage Farm, Milton Road were given regular treatments. 268 properties were treated for mice.

The presence of rats is often connected with defective drainage.

During the year the town's sewers were treated twice, covering a total of 481 selected manholes.

A particular area and a block of properties were specially treated, there being 64 complete "takes" and 121 part "takes" of poison. 138 dead rats were picked up, many others of course dying in the ground.

In addition to complaints received, 3,140 properties (food premises, dwelling houses, etc.) were inspected for rat or mice infestation when visited by the Inspectors for some other purpose.

V. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1956.

Number of Schools :—

Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Secondary Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	3
Technical Central	...	...	...	...	...	1
Open Air...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nursery ...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Number of Departments :—

Nursery ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Secondary Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	2
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	5
Technical Central	...	...	...	...	...	2
Open Air...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Special ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Number of children

on registers	...	9026	9387	9737	10047	18041	11379	11726	12100	12315	12585
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Average number of

children in attendance	8076	8492	8856	8867	9967	9883	10761	11390	11419	11548
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SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The usual arrangements for routine medical inspections in this country provide for an examination shortly after a child enters school, another at the age of ten and a final one as a "leaver." In Cambridge children are examined at three-yearly intervals, so that the full range of routine medical inspection is :—

1. At nursery school (every term).
2. At primary school as entrants (in the 6th year).
3. At primary school in the 9th year.
4. At secondary school in the 12th year.
5. At secondary school as leavers (in the 15th year).
6. At grammar school if remaining beyond the statutory leaving age (17 or 18).

The ninth year examination is valuable because the child is more co-operative than as an "entrant," the teaching staff have had some experience of his life under school conditions, and his sight can be tested more satisfactorily than at an earlier age.

Under the usual system the examination at the age of 10 comes when a child is about to leave the primary school and go to the secondary school, and this has the disadvantage that any consultation about the child's future is, necessarily, with teachers who are about to relinquish charge of him. It seems very much better, therefore, to transfer this examination to one year later when the child has just entered the secondary school. Any consultation about his health at this stage is with the teacher who will have charge of him for some years to come, and, moreover, parents

attending the medical inspection are brought into contact with the school staff early in the child's attendance at the new school.

We have in Cambridge, therefore, a very comprehensive system of routine medical inspection.

The details given in the following Tables are in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Education, and the three age groups are entrants, 11 year and leavers. Routine examinations peculiar to Cambridge are given under the heading "other periodic inspections."

Table I.

**Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained
Primary and Secondary Schools.**

A. Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1042
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1029
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	972
Total	...	...	...	...	3043

Number of other Periodic Inspections 1152

Grand Total 4195

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	454
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	1350
Total	...	...	...	...	1804

C. Pupils Found to Require Treatment.

Number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin):—

Group.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other Conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	4	215	172
Second Age Group ...	52	151	173
Third Age Group... ..	40	132	154
Total (Prescribed Groups)	96	498	499
Other Periodic Inspections	60	198	212
Grand Total	156	696	711

Attendance of Parents.—The percentage of parents present at the routine inspections was 65.1, as against 61.6 in 1955.

D. Classification of the Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected in the Age Groups in Tables 1.A.

Age Groups Inspected.	Number of Pupils Inspected.	Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col.(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Entrants	1042	976	93.7	66	6.3
Second Age Group ...	1029	995	96.7	34	3.3
Third Age Group ...	972	952	97.9	20	2.1
Additional Periodic Inspections ...	1152	1123	97.5	29	2.5
Total ...	4195	4046	96.4	149	3.6

TABLE II.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	28838
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	118
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	72
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE III.

Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection.

A. Periodic Inspections.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.				TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected).	
		Entrants.		Leavers.		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observa- tion.
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observa- tion.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observa- tion.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4	Skin	5	16	36	25	67	101
5	Eyes—a. Vision ...	4	7	40	16	156	119
	b. Squint ...	19	17	1	1	28	34
	c. Other ...	7	9	7	5	30	23
6	Ears—a. Hearing ...	2	13	1	11	7	46
	b. Otitis Media	2	23	—	2	3	32
	c. Other ...	2	2	2	1	7	6
7	Nose and Throat ...	44	178	9	35	99	383
8	Speech	15	20	4	3	23	35
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	10	53	—	1	10	85
10	Heart... ..	1	1	3	9	9	20
11	Lungs	21	36	2	16	44	89
12	Developmental—						
	a. Hernia ...	2	4	—	1	3	5
	b. Other ...	3	38	1	2	8	81
13	Orthopaedic—						
	a. Posture ...	11	3	23	8	96	26
	b. Feet ...	30	19	19	11	127	63
	c. Other ...	19	27	14	35	75	114
14	Nervous system—						
	a. Epilepsy ...	—	3	—	1	—	5
	b. Other ...	—	1	—	3	1	10
15	Psychological—						
	a. Development	2	4	1	10	7	36
	b. Stability ...	1	30	1	9	4	108
16	Abdomen	2	4	—	—	2	4
17	Other... ..	17	51	8	29	43	199

TABLE III. (Continued).

B. Special Inspections.

Defect Code No (1).	Defect or Disease. (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		Requiring Treatment. (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	17	7
5	Eyes— a Vision b Squint c Other	74 7 13	18 1 1
6	Ears— a Hearing b Otitis Media c Other	6 3 1	2 — —
7	Nose and Throat	28	13
8	Speech	20	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	1
10	Heart	2	—
11	Lungs	16	5
12	Developmental— a Hernia b Other	1 2	— 5
13	Orthopaedic— a Posture b Feet c Other	15 21 15	4 4 11
14	Nervous system— a Epilepsy b Other	1 —	2 1
15	Psychological— a Development b Stability	2 —	6 12
16	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	21	11

SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT.**School Clinics.**

There are ten sessions each week at the three School Clinics :—
Auckland Road, Romsey (Coleridge Road) and Cherry Hinton Hall.

Attendances at the clinics were as follows :—

Auckland Road	3759
Romsey	2426
Cherry Hinton	107

TREATMENT TABLES.**TABLE IV.****Group 1.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	104	—
Errors of refraction (including squint)	801	—
Total	905	—
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	570	—

Group 2.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received operative treatment :—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	18
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	423
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	9
Received other forms of treatment...	—	—
Total ...	—	450
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :—		
(a) in 1956	—	2
(b) in previous years	—	5

Group 3.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	12	594

Group 4.—Diseases of the Skin*(excluding uncleanliness for which see Table II).*

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority.
Ring-worm—(i) Scalp	—
(ii) Body	1
Scabies	6
Impetigo	1
Other skin diseases	261
Total ...	269

Group 5.—Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ...	87
---	----

Group 6.—Speech Therapy.

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority	211
---	-----

Group 7.—Other Treatment Given.

(a) Number of cases of miscellaneous minor ailments treated by the Authority	1399
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above (specify)	
1.....	—
2.....	
3.....	—
4.....	—
5.....	—
Total (a)–(d) ...	1399

Mentally Defective Children.

No. of children reported to the Local Health Authority during 1956 :—

Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act —

Under Section 57 (5) for statutory supervision... .. 3

Work of the School Nurses.

There are 14 School Nurses ; 13 are also Health Visitors and give 47½ per cent. of their time to school work.

The total number of visits made to schools in the year was 705, of which 266 were in connection with the routine medical inspections, 249 for cleanliness survey, and the remainder for various other purposes.

The School Nurses paid 1,677 home visits during the year. During these visits they are able to give useful advice to parents. The home visits in 1955 numbered 1327.

Artificial Sunlight.

Ultra Violet Light therapy is given at Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics.

The number of children treated, and their attendances are shown in the following table :—

	Auckland Road.	Romsey.	Total.
No. of new cases	39	28	67
Cases brought forward from 1955	12	11	23
Total	51	39	90
Total number of attendances	665	505	1170

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Open Air School.—The Open Air School is a special school of 120 places catering for children who, for physical or other reasons, do not fit into the ordinary school system. It is situated in Ascham Road off Milton Road. The classrooms are all separate blocks spaced out in a pleasant garden and open grounds. Children from 4 to 15 years are admitted for periods varying with their needs ; but the policy is, wherever possible, to give intensive treatment so that they may return to an ordinary school as soon as possible.

All children stay for lunch and have a rest of at least one hour in the open air afterwards. Lessons are taken out of doors whenever possible, and emphasis is laid on other outdoor activities like games, dancing and gardening.

A medical officer attends for one session each week. A full-time nurse is in attendance. A remedial gymnast sees the children needing physiotherapy each morning, and the school is visited at intervals by the after-care sister of the Orthopaedic Department of Addenbrooke's Hospital. A speech therapist attends for five sessions each week and, towards the end of the year, a special physiotherapist was appointed (part time) to treat children suffering from asthma.

Special transport is provided. There is no serious waiting list.

Cerebral Palsy Unit.—A special unit for the treatment and education of children suffering from cerebral palsy was started at the Open Air School in October, 1953. This was extended during 1956 and a much better treatment room was provided. A second physiotherapist was also added to the staff.

There are several schools of thought about methods of relieving these conditions, but we have preferred that elaborated by Dr. and Mrs. Bobath of the London Cerebral Palsy Centre. The basic principle of this method is to accustom the child to postures which inhibit the reflexes causing his paralysis.

About 16 children are usually under treatment at any one time.

Parents are encouraged to attend, and they assist the physiotherapists with the treatment of their own child and so learn methods to employ at home.

There are several advantages in having day-school arrangements for these children. Residential accommodation is hard to come by and is also expensive since each child sent away to an institution costs over £400 a year to maintain. The whole unit at the Open Air School added little more than £500 a year to the previous cost of running the school. Moreover, admission to a residential institution takes the already handicapped child away from normal life in the family and school whereas admission to our unit avoids this.

It is difficult to summarise the results we have, so far, obtained since the children differ in the initial severity of their disability and in the response to treatment. Those who visit the school regularly, however, are often surprised to see the steady improvement in a child they remember as being almost completely helpless and now find moving about freely and making social and educational progress. The parents, in particular, are pleased with the results.

A detailed written record is kept of each child's command of posture and bodily movements and the changes which take place during treatment. In addition, cinematograph films are taken at intervals and these form a valuable record from which results may be assessed.

The Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children.—This school is also in Ascham Road, off Milton Road, and has accommodation for 80 children. 10% of the places are reserved for children from the County area outside the City.

The age range is from 5 to 16, and intelligence quotients range from about 50% to about 75% of average. This quotient is, of course, only a guide to admission, and other factors are taken into consideration when the assessment is made. These children, who would inevitably lose their confidence by working with children of superior ability in big classes, are helped to develop to the best of their potentiality by working to their own pace in small groups where human relations are easier to establish. Almost all the children are subsequently able to take their place in the community, and suitable employment is found for them

before they leave the school. Contact with the home is established by regular visits by a member of the Cambridgeshire Mental Welfare Association, who reports to the school and who will also keep in touch with the children after they leave the school.

Drama, painting, dancing, handicraft and cooking as means of self-expression play an important part in the life of the school and help to develop the children's ability to enjoy comradeship and group spirit. Visits in the city and further afield stimulate their interest and broaden their outlook.

The greatest benefit is derived if children can be admitted before senior school age.

Special transport is provided.

Remedial Exercises.—The plan of giving short intensive courses of treatment has been continued, instead of long periods of weekly treatment.

School departments so visited	...	36
-------------------------------	-----	----

Children treated :—

Foot defects	...	...	...	...	251
Postural defects	...	...	...	...	112
Breathing exercises	...	...	...	...	126
Other cases	...	...	...	...	9
					<hr/> 498 <hr/>

There are 148 children having breathing exercises (for asthma and other chest troubles) in school once a week.

At the Open Air School 96 children are treated, most of them daily.

Spastics	...	...	...	...	37
Postural drainage	...	...	...	...	12
Breathing exercises	...	...	...	...	26
Remedial exercises	...	...	...	...	11
Group remedials	...	...	...	...	10

Handicapped Pupils.—The following table shows the provision made for various categories of handicapped pupils.

<i>Category.</i>	<i>Number on Register.</i>	<i>Number in Institution.</i>
Blind	—	8
Deaf... ..	2	8
Delicate	12	—
Physically Handicapped ...	6	—
Educationally sub-normal	9	7
Maladjusted	7	4
Epileptic	2	—

Speech Therapy.—The three speech therapists devote half their time to the City Schools and half to the County Schools (under the Principal School Medical Officer of the County). The City is divided into two parts and a speech therapist works in each, treating children in the schools and at Auckland Road or Romsey Clinic according to the area. One speech therapist devotes almost all her time to the Open Air School, including the Cerebral Palsy Unit. She has received special training in the methods we employ in this Unit. A special class for stammerers was held at Romsey Clinic during the year.

211 children were treated during the year, the defects being :—

Dyslalia	85
Stammering	57
Sigmatism	35
Cleft palate	2
Spastic	18
Other defects	14
	<hr/>
	211
	<hr/>

MILK AND MEALS.

Provision of Milk.—The number of bottles of milk (one-third pint) delivered to schools (excluding Open Air School) was 9,574 on a typical day in December, 1956. On a similar sample day the year before the number was 9,918.

School Meals.—The number of dinners provided in schools was 6,133 in December, 1956, of which 431 were free (as compared with a total of 6,202 in December, 1955, of which 498 were free).

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

(Report of the Chief Dental Officer, W. Baird Grandison, F.D.S.)

The Forty-ninth Annual Report on the work of the Dental Department covers the period from January 1st, 1956, to December 31st, 1956, inclusive. Owing to shortage of Staff and extreme pressure of work the report is wholly statistical in character.

Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were :

Inspected by the Dentist :

(a) Periodic Age Groups (5 to 15)	4905
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

(b) Specials	1468
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

6373

(2) Found to require treatment	4626
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

(3) Number referred for treatment	4626
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

(4) Actually treated	4222
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

(5) Attendances made by children for treatment	7504
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

(6) Half-days devoted to :

Inspection	45
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Treatment	1365
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

1410

(7) Fillings :

Permanent Teeth	4906
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Temporary Teeth	1048
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

5954

(8) Number of teeth filled :

Permanent teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	4183
Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1030
						<u>5213</u>
						<u><u>5213</u></u>

(9) Extractions :

Permanent Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	664
Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	2641
						<u>3305</u>
						<u><u>3305</u></u>

(10) General anaesthetic administrations	...	...	...	...	20
					<u>20</u>

(11) Other Operations :

Permanent Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	...	...	...	901
						<u>1337</u>
						<u><u>1337</u></u>

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR ADOLESCENTS.

(FROM LEAVING SCHOOL TO ENTERING THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME).

No. of Adolescents enrolled in the City Scheme	536
„ Attendances ...	1059
„ Fillings ...	421
„ Extractions for Caries ...	65
„ „ for Regulation ...	2
„ Other Operations...	29
„ Scalings ...	37
„ Dentures Supplied	—
„ Repairs to dentures	—
„ Crowns ...	—
„ Inlays ...	—
„ X-ray Examinations	9

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

A Summary of the Annual Report of the Physical Education Organisers.

Miss U. M. J. Trott took up the post of Woman Organiser of Physical Education on 1st September, 1956, following a period of over 5 years during which the Man Organiser alone served the Education Authority.

Primary Schools :

All schools have been visited for practical work within the current year. Most teachers are using modern methods but some require help in achieving a wider and more free type of lesson. There is wide variation in standards between schools and even between classes in the same school, and experience suggests a definite relationship between the outfit in which the children are allowed to work and their general attitude and standard of performance. All teachers realise the advantages in having the children suitably clothed and able to move freely without the restriction of unnecessary clothing but not all of them put it into practice, particularly in the winter months. Where training is regular, and that involves suitable indoor accommodation, and where there is a tradition of correct footwear and clothing, the children are keen and usually skilful in their movements. Where these are lacking, progress is slow and disappointing and the lessons become comparatively purposeless with an air of dull routine. Whilst there are some outstanding examples of good tradition in these respects there are others in which the lack of it needs to be regarded as a basic problem.

Whilst almost every Primary School has some kind of climbing equipment in the playground and a satisfactory amount of the more orthodox apparatus, (ropes, balls, bats, etc.) there is little of a more challenging type which can be used for indoor training. The use of trestles, planks, bars and stools would provide much needed progression and incentive for both Juniors and Infants and would be particularly valuable for indoor work in inclement weather.

Whilst the posture of the children is generally fair, less emphasis than is desirable is sometimes placed on compensatory movements which, performed regularly and accurately, are as valuable as ever in the prevention and correction of postural faults. As in the agility and skill training there is the constant need for "challenge" and attention to progression. These points will provide themes, among others, of training courses for Primary teachers which are being planned for the current year.

Dancing in some form or other is included in the schemes of almost all Primary Schools whilst many infant classes take the "Music and Movement" lessons of the B.B.C. For the juniors it consists mainly of English country dancing but it is hoped to widen the range, including dances of other nationalities.

Secondary Schools :

Grammar.—Reference was made in last year's Report to the wider development of the physical education schemes in order to provide an element of free choice of activity for older pupils, some of whom are not gymnastic in outlook. This has continued with encouraging results and without neglect of the essential purpose underlying the inclusion of Physical education in the curriculum. These schools have the advantage of specialist teachers who are able to carry out their schemes progressively as pupils advance throughout the school, and continuity is maintained to a greater degree than in some of the secondary modern schools.

Secondary Modern.—For some years, staffing for Physical Education has been unstable in some of the girls' schools and in September, 1956, there were four new appointments for girls, with one for boys later in the term. In contrast with the staffing in girls schools, that in boys' schools has been marked for a long period by a lack of change and, in the cases of Chesterton and Coleridge, by over-division of the training among too many teachers. In these there is too little cohesion in the whole scheme and training might well be described as "fragmentary," conducive to an air of pastime rather than of progressive training. It may be hoped that the transfer of teachers which may arise from the opening of the Netherhall Secondary Modern Schools may help to solve this problem.

Organised Games and Playing Fields :

Although playing fields have been provided at all new schools built since the war dependence on public recreation grounds has not decreased. This arises from the long period required for turf to get established between the preparation of new fields and their first use. In this respect the post-war junior schools have shewn commendable patience.

The junior schools are the main users of the public grounds but in winter, when boys only attend, they have the disadvantage of having to use men's pitches or otherwise playing on a half-pitch without appropriate markings.

In the Summer Term the County Cricket Club took further action under the M.C.C.'s national youth coaching scheme, which was instituted as a County Cricket Club responsibility some years ago. Although the national scheme was intended to provide further specialised coaching and opportunity for boys, the basic plan of the County club was to provide a cup for competition among schools in Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely) in order to "interest more schools in cricket." As representing the Authority, the Organiser was able to enlighten the Club as to the extent of interest in cricket in the schools and to suggest means of assistance.

Swimming Instruction :

Instruction was affected by the following :

1. Delayed completion of the rebuilding of Jesus Green Bath.
2. The revision of the time-table for those schools using Jesus Green Bath to accord with the City Council's decision to limit reservation of the bath for schools to mornings only. This involved the transfer of some schools to the Coldham's Common bath.
3. The bad weather and low temperatures.

For most schools it was an unfavourable season but was marked by the part-time employment for a few selected classes of Mrs. B. Palmer, with wide experience as a swimming coach. Her appointment was not intended to lessen the active part of the class-teacher nor of the custodians. It was normally confined to classes under less experienced teachers and was generally appreciated.

The over-all time-tables for the two main bathing-places are now fully occupied in the current year. With the opening of new schools this year, the number of classes requiring facilities next year will only be accommodated by the exclusion of classes from schools in the rural area, unless further periods can be allocated.

It would be ungenerous not to refer to the great improvement of conditions arising from the rebuilding of the Jesus Green Bath. From the instructional point of view the water is now particularly attractive and, through its clarity, enables the teachers to observe the movements of their pupils in all circumstances.

VI. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

Midwives.—The Supervisor of Midwives is Dr. Margaret C. K. Patterson, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Seven midwives gave notification of intention to practise in the City during the year.

In addition to domiciliary and private midwives, 39 midwives notified institutional practice from the Maternity Hospital (7 of these left the district during the year).

The number of notifications received from midwives in domiciliary practice (as required by the rules of the Central Midwives' Board) is as follows :—

Sending for help on behalf of the mother	6
Sending for help on behalf of the infant	1
Midwife's liability to be a source of infection	1
Mother's liability to be a source of infection	1
Notification of a stillbirth	3
Notification of artificial feeding	19
Notification of having laid out a dead body	2
	—
	33
	==

Maternity Nurses.—Sixteen (two temporary) maternity nurses notified intention to practise in the City. Twelve of these were in a nursing home of whom seven left during the year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—There were three full-time midwives during the year, and a fourth was appointed on 1st December, they attended 141 cases as Midwives (1955–121) and 101 cases as Maternity Nurses* (1955–70).

*A midwife acts as such when she conducts the confinement. She acts as a maternity nurse when she attends to the nursing work of a confinement conducted by a medical practitioner.

The number of visits paid to midwifery cases was 2,786 and to maternity cases 2,054. The number of ante-natal visits was 1,736.

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered by the midwives in 85 midwifery and 60 maternity cases; Trilene in 60 midwifery and 62 maternity cases.

Registered Nursing Homes.—The number of registered nursing homes in the City at the end of 1956 was four. One of these provides two maternity beds. In addition the Evelyn Nursing Home now takes a few maternity cases.

Births.—The number of births in Cambridge notified during the year to parents who normally reside in the City is as follows :—

	1956.	1955.
Notified from Nursing Homes ...	24 (2%)	10 (1%)
Notified from Maternity Hospital ...	838 (71%)	973 (78%)
Notified from patient's own home ...	324 (27%)	267 (21%)
	<hr/> 1186 <hr/>	<hr/> 1250 <hr/>

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics. —The usual weekly ante-natal session was held at Auckland Road Clinic, and the attendances are shown in the following tables :—

<i>Total Attendances :</i>	1956.	1955.
Non-Pregnant ...	1	5
Ante-Natal ...	232	192
Post-Natal ...	9	8
	<hr/> 242 <hr/>	<hr/> 205 <hr/>

<i>Classification of Patients :</i>	<i>Brought forward from 1955.</i>	<i>New Cases in 1956.</i>	<i>Total Number who attended in the year.</i>
No. of Patients who had examinations and were found to be non-pregnant	—	1	1
No. who had ante-natal examinations only (no subsequent post - natal in 1956)	2	75	77
No. who had ante-natal examinations and returned for post-natal	—	1	1
No. who had post-natal only (no previous ante-natal)...	—	7	7
	—	—	—
	2	84	86
	==	==	==
(1955)	(11)	(60)	(71)

Relaxation Exercise classes were started in April in connection with the Municipal Midwifery Service. These were held at Auckland Road on Thursday afternoons, conducted by the municipal midwives. 7 courses were held consisting of 6—8 classes each, and 8 expectant mothers were accommodated in each class. 351 attendances were made during the year.

INFANT WELFARE.

Premature Births.—The number of live premature births (*i.e.*, birth weight 5 lbs. 8 ozs. or less) in the cases of City residents during 1956 was 65, and the survivals at the end of one month were :—

	<i>Year of Birth.</i>		<i>Survived at end of One Month.</i>	
	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.
Born at Home	5	8	5	8
Born in Hospital	56	42	46	39
Born in Nursing Home ...	4	—	4	—
	—	—	—	—
	65	50	55	47
	==	==	==	==

Special attention is given to this group of infants by the Health Visitors.

Infant Welfare Clinics.—Twelve infant welfare sessions were held weekly and one fortnightly in the City at ten centres. Toddler sessions, for children of 18 months to 5 years, who attended by appointment were held at six centres.

Romsey toddler session is held weekly ; Cherry Hinton and Auckland Road twice monthly, Chesterton once a month, and Newnham and Castle Street as required.

The usual activities of weighing babies, giving advice to the mothers, and selling foods were carried on at all the centres. Proprietary brands of dried milk were sold at cost price. Accessory food substances, *e.g.*, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Virol, Marmite, Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets were also obtainable.

In addition, the centres functioned as depots for the distribution, on behalf of the Food Office, of National Dried Milk for babies under two years of age, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Capsules and Orange Juice for expectant mothers and children under five.

Students from Homerton College and the Cambridgeshire Technical College came periodically to the Infant Welfare Clinics for observation visits. In addition, several Health Visitor students from the College of Nursing came for a fortnight's practical training.

Test Feeds.—During the year infant weighing machines were lent out 246 times (1955–220) to mothers, to enable them to carry out 24-hour test feeds at home.

Test feeds were undertaken 6 times (1955–5) at Infant Welfare Clinics during the year.

The number of children in attendance at the infant welfare and toddler clinics, and the number of attendances made during the year were as follows :—

ATTENDANCES AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS DURING THE YEAR 1956.

Clinic.	Day and Time. Held.	No. of Sessions held in the Year.	New Cases.			No. of Attendances.					No. who attended in the year, and who at the end of the year were :			Doctors Con- sul- ta- tions.
			0-1	1-5	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5	
Arbury Road	I.W.C. Tuesday	a.m. 35	0-1 51	1-5 15	0-1 660	1-2 92	2-5 110	0-1 63	1-2 31	2-5 71	449			
Auckland Road	I.W.C. Tuesday	p.m. 48	125	2	2044	254	54	108	85	139	549			
Auckland Road	Todd. Friday	p.m. 15	—	6	—	64	140	204						
Castle Street	I.W.C. Tuesday	a.m. 48	53	12	736	281	435	424						
Castle Street	I.W.C. Tuesday	p.m. 48	71	7	1049	273	351	193	141	303	445			
Castle Street	Todd. Wednesday	a.m. 4	—	4	—	3	48	51						
Cherry Hinton	I.W.C. Monday	p.m. 30	42	3	726	124	116	278						
Cherry Hinton	Todd. Thursday	a.m. 27	—	9	—	73	376	137	132	288	442			
Cherry Hinton	I.W.C. Thursday	p.m. 48	124	5	1959	204	81	519						
Chesterton	I.W.C. Thursday	p.m. 48	121	7	1464	211	64	96	78	122	638			
Chesterton	Todd. Friday	p.m. 12	—	13	—	16	148	160						
East Barnwell	I.W.C. Tuesday	p.m. 48	94	11	1589	438	315	85	83	128	616			
Newnham	Todd. Wednesday	a.m. 3	—	—	—	1	44	31	27	64	45			
Newnham	I.W.C. Wednesday	p.m. 48	42	6	532	176	152	506						
Norwich Street	I.W.C. Wednesday	a.m. 47	82	17	987	214	136	65	56	70	499			
Romsey	Todd. Monday	p.m. 42	—	10	—	127	512	—	39	440	636			
Romsey	I.W.C. Wednesday	p.m. 48	117	5	1847	335	48	288	159	80	764			
Romsey	I.W.C. Thursday	a.m. 48	63	5	783	152	44	344						
Trumpington	I.W.C. 1st & 3rd Monday in Month	p.m. 22	26	12	352	148	144	28	32	68	398			
		669	1011	149	14728	3186	3318	1094	863	1773	7967			
	(1955)	(601)	(894)	(150)	(12323)	(3308)	(3076)	(804)	(771)	(1507)	(6559)			

HEALTH VISITING AND HOME NURSING.

Work of the Health Visitors.—The full staff is twelve Health Visitor/School Nurses and an additional relief nurse for health visiting, midwifery and home nursing as required.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors is shown in the following table. The Health Visitors are also School Nurses, their work as Health Visitors representing 52½% of their time, and as School Nurses 47½%.

First visits to infants	...	...	...	1225
Subsequent visits to infants	...	...	...	6470
Visits to children 1–2 years	...	...	...	2418
Visits to children 2–5 years	...	...	...	4848
First visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	167
Subsequent visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	124
Visits re care of the aged	...	...	...	960
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	...	...	...	500
Visits on behalf of Addenbrooke's Hospital to homes of patients before or after admission	...	...	...	71
Visits to other cases	...	...	...	1567
*Fruitless visits	...	...	...	2593
				<hr/>
				20943 (1955—20497)
				<hr/>

*Calls at houses where no one was at home or where, for some other reason, the object of the visit could not be attained.

A series of talks on mothercraft were given to senior school girls, and several talks to outside bodies were much appreciated.

Home Nursing.—The staff consists of a Matron and 10 full-time nurses, and the service is operated from 22 Rawlyn Road, where two flats are rented from the Corporation for the use of Matron and two nurses, the remainder of the staff living out. The Trumpington District Nurse continues to live at Whitelock's Yard, Trumpington. The work done throughout the year is summarized as follows :—

The number of cases on the books at 1/1/56 ...	266	
New cases in 1956	1390	
	<hr/>	
	1656	(1955—1748)
	<hr/>	
No. of Visits paid : Medical	27879	
Surgical	5771	
Tuberculosis	1131	
Maternal Complications	67	
*Fruitless Visits	247	
	<hr/>	
	35095	(1955—33484)
	<hr/>	

*Calls at houses where no one was at home or where, for some other reason, the object of the visit could not be attained.

NURSERIES.

Sedley Day Nursery.—This Nursery takes 40 children 0—5 years full-time, and 3 part-time. The Nursery is in the charge of a Matron (S.R.N.) with a Deputy Matron, 2 Nursery Nurses and 2 Nursery assistants. It is open Monday to Friday from 8.30 to 5.30 p.m.

A Medical Officer visits the Nursery periodically and conducts a full medical inspection of each child. During the year the Medical Officer paid 8 visits to the Nursery and 302 inspections were carried out.

The Nursery is accepted by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health as a Training Centre for the training in practical work of a number of students who are taking the Nursery Nurses' Course at the Technical College. As a rule four students are under training at the Nursery.

The attendances during the year were as follows :—

		Capacity.		Average Attendance.		No. on Waiting List.	No. of Attendances.	
		F.T.	P.T.	F.T.	P.T.		F.T.	P.T.
Age 0—2	...	14		13		20	3120	
Age 2—5	...	26	3	25	1	16	6238	142

(F.T.=Full-time. P.T.=Part-time.)

Register of Nurseries and Daily Minders.—There were, at the end of the year, 6 registered private Nurseries, accommodating 77 children in all :—

1.	7 Gresham Road	...	...	...	...	19 part-time.
2.	Windrush, Babraham Road	...	...	...	...	20 part-time.
3.	19 Cranmer Road	...	...	...	...	20 part-time.
4.	St. Matthew's Church Hall	...	...	...	...	20 full-time.
5.	3 De Freville Avenue	...	...	...	...	6 part-time.
6.	St. George's Church Hall, Frazer Road	...	...	...	...	20 part-time.

MISCELLANEOUS WELFARE WORK.

Illegitimate Children.—A grant of £150 a year continues to be paid to the Cambridge Association for Social Welfare in virtue of their work among mothers of illegitimate children.

Child Life Protection.—The work of supervision of children 0–15 years old, boarded out for gain, is the responsibility of the Children's Committee under the Children Act, but the City Health Visitors continue to inspect and report quarterly to the Children's Officer on those foster-children who are under 5 years of age.

The number of foster-children on the register at the end of 1956 was 14 (1955—10), and the number of foster-mothers was 13 (1955—10).

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.—Ultra violet light therapy was given twice weekly at both Auckland Road and Romsey Clinics. Most of the children were referred for treatment by City Medical Officers, and a few by private practitioners.

Those children who underwent a full course of treatment appeared to be greatly benefited by it, especially in improved general tone and resistance to infection. The clinics were temporarily stopped during the summer.

The number of children treated, the attendances, and the conditions for which they were recommended, are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Auckland Road.</i>		<i>Romsey.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.
Brought forward from previous year ...	27	32	26	37	53	69
New Cases ...	51	73	32	58	83	131
	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 200
Of these :—						
Completed the course ...	59	61	36	60	95	121
Defaulted ...	6	17	3	9	9	26
Carried forward to next year ...	13	27	19	26	32	53
	<hr/> 78	<hr/> 105	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 95	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 200
<i>Number of Attendances</i>	<hr/> 877	<hr/> 1087	<hr/> 504	<hr/> 939	<hr/> 1381	<hr/> 2026

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunization, and Vaccination of Children under Five.—A combined vaccination and immunization session is held on the first Friday of each month, in the morning at Romsey Clinic and in the afternoon at Auckland Road Clinic. In addition, vaccinations and immunizations were carried out at several of the infant welfare sessions.

	<i>Vaccination.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Combined Wh. Cough and Diph.</i>
By General Practitioners	453	78	602
At Auckland Road Clinic	52	5	104
At Romsey Clinic ...	73	9	137
At Infant Welfare Clinics	248	19	392
	<hr/> 826	<hr/> 111	<hr/> 1235
	<hr/> (1955)	<hr/> (693)	<hr/> (204)
			<hr/> (541)

66.9% of the children born this year were vaccinated against smallpox.

Child Guidance Clinic.—5 Children were referred to this clinic in 1956 (1955—5).

Speech Therapy.—3 Children were referred for speech therapy in 1956 (1955—7).

T.B. Dispensary.—2 Patients were referred to this clinic in 1956 (1955—3).

Routine Medical Inspections at Nursery Schools.—During the year an Assistant Medical Officer carried out a number of routine medical inspections of children under five attending Nursery Schools. Numbers inspected 329 (1955—305).

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Scheme.

The following tables show the treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children during the year :

	Examined.			Needing treatment.	Treated.	Made Dentally Fit.
Expectant and Nursing mothers	92	...	...	92	92	92
*Children under five	239	...	...	191	191	191

* This does not include children in attendance at nursery classes.

	Extractions.	Anaesthetics.		Fillings.	Scalings or Scaling and gum Treatment.	Silver Nitrate treatment.	Dressings.	Radio-graphs.	Dentures provided.	
		By Local.	By General.						Com-plete.	Partial.
Expectant and Nursing mothers	143	140	3	29	2	—	—	62	22	18
Children under five	56	56	—	141	—	197	—	—	—	—

In addition, 2 repairs to dentures were carried out for mothers.
The dental department has its own workshop for dentures and its own X-ray apparatus.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Health Education.—Members of the medical, sanitary and nursing staffs gave about 40 talks and lectures during the year to various groups, organisations and schools.

Persons in need of Care and Attention.—Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides for legal action to be taken by the Council in certain circumstances where it appears that persons in need of care and attention should be removed to more suitable premises. No such cases arose during 1956.

Staff changes and activities.—The principal changes in the Establishment were the appointment of a second full-time physiotherapist (Miss Rowell) to the Cerebral Palsy Unit and the part-time appointment of Mrs. Weiss-Fogh, a Danish physiotherapist, to treat asthmatics at the Open Air School by a method originated by her father, a medical specialist in Copenhagen.

The Chief Inspector acted as organiser of the Annual General Meeting of the East Midlands Division of the National Smoke Abatement Society. This was held at St. John's College in July.

Visitors to the Department.—Visitors from overseas came from Norway and Yugo-Slavia. About two dozen British students and others also visited the department to see something of our work.

Ambulance Service.—The ambulance service is provided by Cambridgeshire County Council, and the vehicles are stationed at a depot in Newmarket Road. There are 6 ambulances and 6 sitting case cars.

Mass Radiography.—The Mass Radiography Unit of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board offered facilities for the examination of Cambridge citizens for several periods during the year.

12,807 persons were examined, including 519 expectant mothers and 1,254 school children and members of school staffs.

Research Work.—The Department of Psychology of the University carried out some investigations upon the ages at which educationally sub-normal children reach the ordinary “ milestones ” of development.